FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEST DROPPING 'LIMITED REALISTIC ELEMENTS' FROM MBFR STANCE

LD010759 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Chugrov: "Austria: At Vienna Talks"]

[Text] The latest closed plenary session of the participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has been held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

A spokesman for the Hungarian delegation said at a meeting with journalists that Ambassador Z. Fodor, head of the Hungarian delegation, spoke at the session. He stated that the NATO countries had not only deviated from the coordinated foundations and goals of the Vienna talks but also from their former proposals containing limited realistic elements. The head of the Hungarian delegation stressed that the Warsaw Pact states' declaration voices the firm determination to continue the course toward the consolidation of peace, security and detente in Europe.

U.S. NUCLEAR, FRENCH 'THERMONUCLEAR' TESTS NOTED

LD011023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Nuclear Explosions"]

[Text] New York, 24 June--The United States today carried out an underground nuclear explosion--the ninth this year--on a test range in Nevada. The yield of the nuclear charge detonated was 20 kilotons.

Paris, 24 June--On 22 June, so AFP reports, citing the New Zealand Seismological Service, France carried out another experimental detonation of a 4-kiloton thermonuclear device on Mururoa Atoll. A 16-kiloton bomb was detonated at the same place on 16 June.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ANALYZES TOMAHAWK CRUISE MISSILE

LD271515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 3

["Military-Technical Review" by Candidate of Technical Sciences Engr Col N. Grishin: "Cruise Missiles: The NATO Variant"]

[Text] The last meeting of high-ranking representatives of the NATO member countries confirmed the decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. I would remind you that the missiles in question are 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles and 464 cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads.

Evidently the United States had no doubt that its West European partners would yield under pressure and eventually agree to the notorious "arms upgrading." In any event, in January of this year the Pentagon announced a program for the development of, so to speak, a West European model of ground-based cruise missiles and specified ways of using them in combat. Shortly afterward $174 million were allocated for developing and testing ground-based equipment.

The U.S. experts decided to base the "NATO" variant on the sea-launched Tomahawk cruise missile, flight tests of which have been going on for two years and, according to Pentagon assurances, are almost complete. The missile is 5.6 meters long and has a body diameter of 53 cm and a launch weight of around 1,300 kg, of which approximately 400 kg is guidance equipment, 100 kg the warhead, and 250 kg fuel.

Its fuel reserves, the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY claims, are sufficient for it to fly at 800-900 km per hour for up to 3,000 km. In addition, the cruise missile flies toward its target at low altitude--60-100 meters--which makes it difficult to detect and destroy it with existing air defense equipment.

The Tomahawk's guidance system is a combined one. Prior to launching, information on the terrain of several sections of the missile's flight path on its way to a specific target are fed into an on-board data storage device. They would expect to obtain this data in advance, with the help of reconnaissance satellites for example. After launching an autonomous flight control system steers the missile to the area of the first of the scheduled reference sectors on its flight path. On-board altimeters are activated at a pre-determined time. Their readings are compared with those in the data storage device. Discrepancies between the actual and the projected flight path are thus determined and corresponding adjustments are made to ensure that the missile is accurately steered to the next scheduled area. All these operations are repeated several times and it is only in the final section of the flight path that the missile's target homing system is activated.

U.S. designers estimate that this guidance system will make it possible to ensure increased strike accuracy. According to some press reports the Tomahawk will be almost 10 times more accurate than the U.S. Minuteman ICBM and will have a circular error probable of 30-40 meters. Moreover, they plan to fit the Tomahawk with a nuclear warhead equivalent to 200,000 tons of TNT, like those with which until recently the Minuteman 3 strategic missiles currently part of the U.S. Air Force arsenal, were equipped.

As the foreign press has pointed out, the type of self-propelled launcher for cruise missiles intended for deployment in West Europe has already been decided. It was developed on the basis of the standard army tractor truck and a tandem-axle semitrailer and has four missiles in launching tubes. It is planned that cruise missile squadrons will have four such launchers and two operating trucks.

It is intended that the launchers and trucks will be housed in shelters at bases. When the alarm is sounded they will be concentrated in one place to launch missiles from fixed launch sites. The Pentagon, it emerges from press reports, expects to start deploying subunits of ground-based cruise missiles in 1983.

It is quite obvious that the NATO decision to produce and deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe is part of a broad plan to achieve military superiority over the socialist community countries. But these calculations are doomed to failure. Any action usually triggers a counterreaction. Nor will implementation of the "Eurostrategic" plans remain without consequences. The Soviet Union reminds all those who are trying to secure military superiority that what belongs to the Soviet people and has been created with their own hands is reliably defended and we will continue to defend our gains with the utmost resolution.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD271944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 27 Jun 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, and Anatoliy Andreyovich Krasikov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] I should now like to call on the international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, a regular participant in our program, to speak. Please begin, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Peace Initiatives, Arms Race

[Anichkin] The results of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have attracted exceptional attention abroad. The report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum, the plenum's decision on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy are being attentively studied in the capitals of many states. These most important documents are at the center of attention of statesmen and politicians.

The general theme of the reactions coming from various parts of the world can be described as follows: The Soviet Union and the CPSU are demonstrating true love of peace, consistency and devotion to principle in the foreign policy of the Soviet state. Our friends, the countries of the socialist community, note that the decisions of June are of historic significance for the reason that they will help the still more rapid advance toward a communist future, and as a result, could have a decisive influence on the state of affairs in the world.

The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, noting the importance of the results of the plenum, writes that the Soviet communists, as always, will be at the head of the active preparation by all the people for a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. They are tireless fighters for the happiness of the people and for peace and progress on earth. The CPSU, the paper stresses, enjoys tremendous authority and respect not only in the international communist movement but among all honest people. For this very reason, its wise, calm and resolute voice has to be listened to by the enemies of peace and progress too.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, let us dwell on the analysis of the state of affairs in international relations which is given in the plenum documents.

[Anichkin] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and the plenum's decision reveal the true reason for the sources of exacerbation of tension. The improvement in the international situation achieved in the seventies was the result primarily of the multifarious and energetic activities of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. The facts of international life show that peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems was beginning to be augmented in the process of detente by practical political and economic contents. [as heard] As a result, objective prerequisites for the solution of disputed international problems by means of negotiations were created. However, the forces of imperialism have recently been doing all they can to halt the development of these positive processes. Present U.S. political attitudes and activities in practice have led to a more and more noticeable move to the forefront of a policy of confrontation. This is not just a reluctance to take account of the realities of the present day world. This is a class reaction by aggressive imperialist forces to the achievements of the countries of the socialist community, the consolidation of their positions and the success of the national liberation movement.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikloyevich, our editorial office is receiving many letters from radio listeners in which they give their assessment of the actions of those who want to resume the cold war. I have several such letters before me and I would like to read a few excerpts from them. For instance, (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) of the village Krivozerye in Penzenskaya Oblast writes: I attentively follow the international situation, which has become more complex recently. It is not a Soviet threat which has been hanging over the capitalist world, as alleged day and night by the enemies of peace. In my opinion, Comrade (Makarov) continues, a threat really has been hanging over the capitalist world, one which cannot be averted by any force or any weapons, not even thermonuclear ones. This is the national liberation movement of the peoples of the globe, the flames of which have engulfed the whole world and cannot be extinguished.

And here is a letter from (Ivan Fedorovich Stelnikov) of the village of Zamozhnoye in Poltavskaya Oblast. He writes: I often meet the office and fieldworkers of the kolkhoz in our village. They all say that they approve and support the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. The imperialists, primarily the American ones, are deliberately exacerbating the international situation. They want to intimidate us and our allies by their strength and dictate their will and their ideas to us.

Here is another letter. It is sent by a group of listeners in the town of Ruzayevka, Moldavian ASSR, namely (Yudina), (Mityayeva), (Serzhantova), (Marchkov) and (Shirova). We are veterans of war and labor, these comrades write, and are expressing our wrath and indignation at the decision by the NATO bosses to deploy American nuclear missiles in the territory of a number of countries of Western Europe, aimed at the USSR and the other socialist countries. These gentlemen have ignored the Soviet proposal to sit at the negotiation table and come to agreement on how best to solve the question of disarmament and curbing the arms race, how people can safeguard a peaceful life so that man does not have to fear the morrow, so that the sky above him may be clear. No, these gentlemen scorn the interests of the people. What can one say? Capitalism is capitalism. It intimidates the world with the Soviet threat, which has never existed, does not exist and never will exist. We do not threaten anyone and we do not want anyone else's land. We are against war and violence, but, the listners from Ruzayevka continue, we cannot sit quiet and wait till NATO'S atomic missiles fall on our towns and villages. We must foil these base plans and prevent a repetition of 1941. No, gentlemen! Our people's memory is too great to forget the horrors of the last war. The peoples of the world will take the cause of peace into their hands and will carry the struggle to complete victory. Peace shall overcome war!

I could continue reading excerpts from letters, but I think we should now turn our attention to the next question. What is the main aim of the opponents of detente? What is your opinion on this score, Oleg Nikolayevich?

[Anichkin] The aim is to upset the balance of forces which has come about in the world, particularly in Europe, to change the military balance and achieve military supremacy. This is shown, for instance, by the decision of the NATO Council to produce the medium-range missiles and deploy them on West European territory. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the North Atlantic bloc has adopted an unprecedented, long-term program of building up its military might. Washington, too, has adopted a 5-year military program. This provides for creating the latest arms systems and other measures to back up the aggressive military doctrine. And all this is taking place independently of the trend in the development of events in the world arena.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, can one draw the conclusion that it is the fault of the United States that conditions persist in the world for continuation of the arms race?

[Anichkin] This conclusion virtually draws itself. In general, it must be said that the rate of the arms race is faster than the rate of achieving agreement on questions limiting it. The creation of the latest weapons systems continues, a limitation on the numbers and quality of which will not be subject to mutual verification. This means that in certain ways, as a result of this situation, things could come to such a point that the possibility of verifiable agreements on limiting the arms race will disappear, with all the consequences ensuing from this.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, here we again return to the question: What was the reason for the exacerbation of international tension?

Proposals for Afghan Settlement

[Anichkin] The analysis of the international situation set out in the plenum materials gave an exhaustive and convincing answer to this question. The forces of reaction would like to put a brake on the objective process of the renewal of the world. Trying to force their will on other states, the ruling circles of the United States, the decision of the CPSU Central Committee plenum says, have set out on the road of economic sanctions and curtailing scientific-technical, cultural and sport ties. They are reneging on the obligations they have undertaken and are breaking contracts and agreements they have signed. And this really has nothing to do with the Afghan events, the provision of all-round assistance to Afghanistan on the part of the Soviet Union's rebuffing armed attacks and interference from outside. Such assistance cannot possibly be the source of a threat to peace or the reason for the acute changes in the international climate. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his report at the plenum, said: The Soviet action of assistance to Afghanistan has not an iota of self-interest in it. We had no choice but to send troops in, and events have confirmed that this was the only correct decision.

The plenum, as you know, came out in favor of a political settlement of the situation which has come about concerning Afghanistan.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, our mailbag includes a lot of letters on this question too. This is what Comrades (Gabibova) and (Gasanova) of Dzhavgit village in Dagestan ASSR writes: Reactionary circles in the West are putting out a distorted representation of the situation in Afghanistan and in doing so are trying to conceal the destabilizing role of the United States, particularly in the Near and Middle East. All progressive people on earth can clearly see that the consistent and principled policy of the Soviet Union stands in defense of their interests. This is a reliable guarantee of peace and security of the peoples.

The connection between the postponement of the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Congress and the events in Afghanistan is raised by (Vasiliy Danilchenko) of Bortnichi village in Kiyevskaya Oblast. He writes: Negotiations on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons were really useful and fruitful. Thanks to our domestic and foreign policy, led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the SALT II treaty was signed. As Comrade Brezhnev said at the signing ceremony, we are thus helping to defend the most sacred right of every man, the right to life. But time goes on, months roll by, and now reports are coming in that the U.S. President has ordered the congressmen to postpone ratification of this treaty. I consider this decision by the U.S. President to be ill-conceived. Furthermore, he mendaciously alleges that the Soviet Union is interfering in the affairs of Afghanistan.

At the same time, our listeners ask us to talk about the nature of the proposals made recently by the Afghan Government for the settlement of the political situation concerning Afghanistan.

[Anichkin] The Soviet Union, as you know, supported these proposals by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government. They are realistic and constructive. They also take into account of the interests of all the countries in the region. These proposals provide for talks with Iran and Pakistan. For working out an agreement on the basis of the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs. The Afghan proposal also provides, as an integral part of an all-embracing political settlement, appropriate guarantees on the part of certain states, including the Soviet Union and the United States.

Life in Afghanistan is now gradually returning to normal. The situation in the country is becoming stabilized. Large armed formations of the Afghan counterrevolution have been smashed. The interventionists are suffering defeat. In this situation the decision was made to withdraw, by agreement with the Afghan Government, certain units from the Soviet contingent of forces in Afghanistan. In this respect, it was noted at the plenum that the Soviet Union will continue to help Afghanistan to build a new life and to preserve the achievements of the revolution.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, could you give an assessment, in general terms, of the reaction to this decision by the Soviet Union?

[Anichkin] It varies. On the one hand, the initiative of the Soviet Union is welcomed as a step opening up the prospect of a political settlement. However, attempts are being made to play down or even to distort the nature and significance of the Soviet Union's decision. Nevertheless, the leader of a number of European states are trying to give a considered assessment of this step by the Soviet Union. Francois-Poncet, the foreign minister of France, described this decision as extremely important. Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG said that this decision was a useful step. Attempts by the leaders of a number of Western countries, and particularly the United States, to play down the significance of the Soviet Union's decision and the search for a political settlement lead one to the thought that Washington is doing all it can to foil or (make more remote) a political settlement. The actions of the United States are directed toward a continuation of armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It has set up, with the CIA's participation, a whole mechanism for deliveries of arms to the forces of the interventionists and for their military training on the territory of Pakistan. Self-styled politicians are being sought in an attempt to present them with the status of so-called representatives of the Afghan people, though it is well-known that they do not represent anyone. Thus, the United States, as a result of this, is dragging out the political settlement of the problems connected with the events in Afghanistan.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the plenum documents express the hope that there are now realistic prerequisites for preserving detente as the dominant tendency in world politics.

[Anichkin] The plenum decision notes that detente is the logical result of the balance of forces which has come about in recent decades in the world arena. The strategic military balance which has been achieved between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is in principle an achievement of historic significance. At the CPSU Central Committee plenum the conviction was expressed that objective possibilities exist, along with political forces, to prevent the slide toward another cold war, to safeguard normal, peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and to avert the threat of a global thermonuclear conflict.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participant states, proposed a practical and constructive program of measures necessary for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and tendencies in developments in the world which are dangerous to all peoples. We, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, shall continue to spare no effort to preserve detente and all the good things achieved in the seventies, to achieve a turn toward disarmament, to support the rights of the peoples to free and independent development, to safeguard and consolidate peace.

Olympic Games Boycott

[Kosovan] Thank You, Oleg Nikolayevich,

Many letters are devoted to the forthcoming Olympic games in Moscow: Here we quote two letters expressing support for the games and condemning the boycott:

In her letter, (Lidiya Klepikova) a student at the school of physics and mathematics at the Biysk State Pedagogical Institute, also asks a question which is typical of many letters from our listeners on the 1980 Olympic games. Does the International Olympic Committee [IOC] decision to hold the 1984 Olympic games in the American city of Los Angeles remain valid? The 1984 games should take place in Los Angeles. However the forthcoming session of the IOC in Moscow on the eve of the opening of the present games will apparently discuss the question of whether a national Olympic committee can retain the right to hold the games if it refuses to take part in the previous Olympic games. The decision will depend on the session. In general, however, the former procedure of selecting the Olympic candidacy remains in force and next year at the Olympic congress the question of candidacy for 1980 will be examined. As far as the proposal by the Greek Government for the Olympic games to be staged permanently in Greece is concerned, a special commission has been set up to examine this. It should be said that such a proposal was already discussed in 1977 at an IOC session in Athens. The IOC made no specific decision then, however, but a special commission has been set up to study the new Greek proposals. Here there arise a great many complexities and problems and a great deal of vagueness. The unanimous opinion is that not only the IOC should take part in discussion of the proposal by the Greek Government, but also national Olympic committees and international sports federations. The forthcoming Olympic congress will evidently include this question on its agenda.

Coming U.S. Election

Our mail, as always, contains many letters concerning various aspects of the policy of the West. Sergey Petrovich Volkov from Volgograd asks: Are the Western powers really so united as their newspapers and radio stations proclaim on the question of support for the military action of Washington and NATO? Andrey Ivanovich Semenov from Bobruysk wonders about the reasons for the convening of the recent summit meeting of the representatives of seven capitalist countries in Venice. Very many listeners want to know how far the states belonging to the North Atlantic bloc have gone in implementing new rearmament programs. Out of this series of letters we chose several questions which crop up again and again and handed them to Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer. Anatoliy Andreyevich, the press has pointed out more than once that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has hardened his foreign policy line in order, among other things, to prove to his compatriots that he is a firm leader capable of influencing international developments and that he is worthy of being elected president for a second term. Is he achieving his aim?

[Krasikov] Valeriy Ivanovich, if one is to speak of the purely internal U.S. aspect of Carter's activity, it should be noted that the present White House chief has miscalculated. To substantiate this, I shall refer to the results of a public opinion poll published today. It was carried out by the New York TIMES jointly with the CBS television company. According to the figures contained in the poll, if the presidential elections were held today, Carter would be defeated. Reagan, the Republican candidate, would defeat him by a considerable majority of votes. Commenting on these figures, the New York TIMES points out that they indicate an increase in dissatisfaction with Carter's foreign policy course.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, so today Reagan enjoys the support of the majority of Americans?

[Krasikov] No, I didn't say that. Half of those polled completely refused to assess the comparative chances of those two candidates and expressed dissatisfaction that the United States today is faced with making a choice between Carter and Reagan. CBS political observer (Morton) gave a quite definite opinion on this matter: Everything indicates, he said, that the present political season is bringing no joy at all to Americans.

[Kosovan] If I understand you correctly, it is not out of the question that new rivals to Carter will appear, apart from Reagan?

[Krasikov] They may. I think that we have deviated slightly from the questions that you passed on to me from our listeners. Perhaps Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, who worked for along time in the United States, will describe in more detail the course of the election campaign in that country in one of our next few broadcasts. Since you have asked me, however, I will answer that apart from the Republican, Reagan, and a number of other aspirants, there has appeared a potential rival to Carter in the ranks of his own Democratic Party. I have in mind Muskie, the present U.S. secretary of state, who has not yet, it is true, announced his intention of joining the election struggle. According to the latest public opinion poll, carried out by the Harris service, if Muskie were put forward by the Democrats as their presidential candidate and if, again, the elections were to take place today, he would get the same number of votes as Reagan--48 percent each.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich, let us now return to foreign policy issues and to Carter's reckoning to make his Western allies, speaking figuratively, dance to the U.S. tune.

Venice Summit, Trip to Europe

[Krasikov] Here, too, we should state that the present U.S. President, just like in the other case, has been unable to achieve his aims. Last week began with a summit meeting of the leaders of seven leading capitalist countries: the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada and Japan. Such meetings have been held annually since 1975 in order to discuss the West's most acute economic problems. No small number of problems of an economic and socioeconomic nature had accumulated, too, by the time that the present meeting began. And not a single one of them was completely solved there. This time, however, and incidentially for the first time, the U.S. President foisted not only economic questions, but also political questions on the meeting of the big seven in Venice for general discussion.

First and foremost, this was the question of a united line by the West on events concerning Afghanistan. Why did he do this? Practically the whole of the Western press gives a single answer to that question: In order to show the whole world that the capitalist countries are following no one other than Carter personally, the U.S. president.

The West German WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU expressed that thought like this: Carter went to Venice with the frank intention of proving his capability of leadership by demonstrating the cohesion of the West in the face of Afghan events. In other words, Carter had at all costs to stage a sort of propaganda show, displaying himself seated on the throne of emperor of the Western empire and acting as leader of the world capitalist system. The U.S. President took with him to Venice his wife, daughter and a whole army of correspondents and photographers. His first day in that city began with a visit to a religious service in one of the cathedrals. Then the President went on a launch trip in the famous canals of Venice, the launch being borrowed from the admiral in command of the U.S. 6th Fleet. The launch was surrounded by a whole flotilla of police boats in which side by side with the security forces' men sat, of course, numerous photographers. Photographs were also taken, incidentally, from above, from the military helicopters which also accompanied the President. After the official meeting, Carter walked with an air of importance up and down the halls of the ancient Palace of the Doges. He smiled to all his Western partners so that his smile could be recorded for history and, of course, for the next issues of the newspapers: That mustn't be forgotten, and, of course, the President did not forget. Taking into consideration the fact that Venice is in Italy and that Italy is a Catholic country, Carter did not forget to meet the monks of Venice and to taste, naturally again in the presence of the invariable photographers, the monks' humble food--goat's cheese, bread and water; and all this was widely served up the next day on the pages of the Italian and the U.S. press.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, the Americans, though, are experts when it comes to advertising. All the same, judging by press material on the upshot of the questions discussed at the meeting, the U.S. President was far from being an unqualified victor.

[Krasikov] Yes, he would very much have liked, of course, for the whole capitalist world to join his crusade against our country, for all Western countries to decline to cooperate with the Soviet Union, to stop trading with us, to announce a boycott of the Olympic games, and so forth. He would also have liked for Western Europe fully to approve his line on other foreign policy issues, including the Middle East, where the United States, having broken an earlier understanding with us, has undermined the search for a general political settlement and is now trying to foist the notorious Camp David deal which was concluded behind the backs of, and against, the Palestinians and other Arab peoples. But Carter had no success in either one direction or the other.

Here is what two major, leading U.S. newspapers say about it. First we shall quote the Washington POST: The summit meeting of the industrially developed countries in Venice seems to us to have been pointless. As far as the point of reference that it was supposed to be is concerned, everything points to a weakening of solidarity between the United States and its main allies. The process of decay, the newspaper adds, has not only not stopped but, to the contrary, has been continuing at a rapid rate.

This is the opinion of the New York TIMES: Western Europe continues to think that maintaining trade and diplomatic links provides a better prospect for reducing East-West tension, while Washington continues to strive for more hardline measures. Western Europe, the newspaper adds, still shows far greater readiness to give the PLO an important part in Mideast talks, no matter how hard Carter tries to cheat in this question by speaking simply about Palestinians instead of specifically the PLO.

Such are the opinions of those two leading U.S. newspapers. Incidentally, mention ought to be made also of another piece of cheating by President Carter. It is well-known how annoyed official Washington was when it learned of the recent meeting in Warsaw between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France. No less annoyed was the reaction across the ocean at the news of the forthcoming visit to Moscow by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who arrives here on Monday. Speaking at a press conference at the end of the Venice meeting, Carter suddenly announced, to the great surprise of all those present: The separate talks between the French president and the Russians, and between the West German chancellor and the Russians, are something useful. That's what he said. Further, he said: I personally think that these talks are useful and inevitable. What's going on here? A sudden insight, or an abandonment of his previous line? We know how Washington reacted earlier to these events, so it appears to be nothing of the sort. Carter has simply realized, apparently, that his power is not limitless and that he runs the risk of demonstrating in Venice to the whole world not the strength but the weakness of present U.S. leadership, of demonstrating that he is now not trusted, not only in the United States, but in other capitalist countries as well.

And then Carter let the cat out of the bag, telling journalists: We couldn't stop them;--"them" being contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the West European countries--even if we wanted to. We couldn't, even if we wanted to--and that, apparently, is the root of the question. And since that is the case, Carter can do nothing except smile broadly and announce loudly that he is satisfied with the results of the meeting.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, there may, however, be something that he is satisfied with?

[Krasikov] Yes, he may, and we would be committing an error if we did not take that into account. For all the differences in the tactical positions of individual capitalist countries, on the whole the United States still manages to hold them on the leash and make them follow a course of spiraling the arms race and creating obstacles to the path of relaxation of international tension. In general, this is shown both by the results of the Venice summit and by the results of Carter's trip to a number of West European countries. And as we know, he used this meeting as an opportunity to make that trip before the meeting and after it. In Italy, as we know from the newspapers, he was given an assurance that the government of that country would never diverge from the general direction of the policy drawn up in Washington. That was said more elegantly, it is true, but that is the essence of what was said. In Madrid, the U.S. President secured a promise from the authorities that U.S. military bases on Spanish territory would be retained and that Spain would even be urged into jumping on the war chariot of the aggressive North Atlantic alliance. In Lisbon, Carter stated with pleasure that overall, on many foreign policy issues, the present government takes exactly the same position as the old Portugal under the Caetano regime. And finally, at the NATO Council session which just ended yesterday in Ankara, the Americans, as we can see from the documents of that session, managed to gain approval for the already adopted course of stepping up the arms race, which is dangerous and costly for everyone, including the West. Today we know that the United States wants not only implementation of the decision adopted at the December NATO Council session in Brussels on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missile weaponry in Western Europe, it also wants to bring forward the schedule for that operation to the still nearer future. And all this, of curse, stresses yet again the importance and timely nature of the conclusions that were drawn at the recent plenum of the central committee of our party.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, thank you very much.

UN URGES AN END TO ISRAELI WEST BANK OCCUPATION

LD302348 Moscow TASS in English 2338 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] New York, July 1, TASS--The UN Security Council has reaffirmed the pressing need to put an end to Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories, including Jerusalem. The Security Council examined the question of Jerusalem at the demand of the group of Islamic countries in connection with Israel's plans to annex its Arab part and proclaim the city its "capital".

A resolution, adopted by the Security Council, reaffirms that all legislative and administrative measures and decisions adopted by Israel which are aimed at changing the nature and status of the holy city of Jerusalem are null and void and grossly violate the 4th Geneva convention on the protection of civilian population during the time of war, and constitute a serious obstacle in the way of achieving a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The UN Security Council urged Israel to immediately abandon the policy and measures which touch on the nature and status of Jerusalem and reaffirmed its determination to consider practical steps and means in line with the UN Charter to ensure full observance of the resolution in case if Israel does not fulfill it.

UN DELEGATES ASSAIL ISRAEL, CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD281218 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 28, TASS--The expansionist Israeli policy on Arab lands encouraged and financed by the United States aggravates the situation in the Middle East and cuts off the prospects for a comprehensive and durable settlement of the conflict. Such is the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the participants in the debate on the question of Jerusalem continuing at the United Nations Security Council. As is known, the Israeli Government is going to make Jerusalem "officially" its capital contrary to the protests of the entire world and defying the decisions of the international community.

The permanent representative of Iraq at the United Nations, Salah 'Umar al-'Ali, said that the Iraqi Government maintained that the United States bore full responsibility for the escalation of Israel's aggressive policy and the crimes it perpetrates against the Palestinian people. Without U.S. military, economic, financial, political and diplomatic support the Zionists could not have pursued its present policy in Jerusalem and other parts of the occupied territory.

Bahrain's delegate, Salam Muhammad as-Safir, said that as long as Israel and its allies and patrons were denying the Palestinian people its inalienable rights, the situation in the Middle East would remain explosive. Israel's steps to colonize Jerusalem were aggravating the situation still further causing widespread indignation of the entire Arab world.

The starting point for the resolution of the Jerusalem problem, just as the entire Middle Eastern conflict, should be the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories stressed the permanent representative of the GDR, Peter Florin. Representatives of Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Mexico, Jamaica and other states who spoke at the session resolutely condemned the course of Israel and demanded that effective and resolute measures be taken to make the Zionists reckon with the will of the international community.

The permanent representative of the Soviet Union at the United Nation, Oleg Troyanovskiy, said that Israel was pursuing on the occupied territories a systematic and open policy of arbitrariness, violence and repressions with regard to the Arab population, the policy of desecration of Moslem and other religious holy places and the monuments of Islamic culture. The reason for such a challenging Israeli position was the unconditional and all-round support given by the United States to Israel. Such a policy of the United States has found its concentrated expression in the separate Camp David accords and the treaty between Egypt and Israel concluded with the active participation of the United States.

The Soviet envoy reminded that the Camp David deal would cost the United States 15-20 billion dollars in the years to come. Those huge funds intended above all for the improvement of the Israeli military machine and for propping up the present Egyptian regime were designed to give the United States a possibility to set up an extensive network of its military bases and other installations in the Middle East necessary for a build-up of U.S. military presence in that region.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS ON ANGOLA

LD271320 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpt] New York, June 27, TASS--An urgent meeting of the UN Security Council was convened on Thursday on Angola's request in connection with a violent and open aggression of South African troops against that country.

Angola's Permanent UN Representative Elisio de Figueiredo informed the Security Council that combat units of racist South Africa had been in the territory of this sovereign republic for several days. 370 people were killed as a result of aggressive actions by Pretoria's regular armed forces, most of them old people, women and children, and 255 people were wounded. Bridges and houses were destroyed. Almost all cattle livestock was destroyed in the area occupied by the aggressors.

Elisio de Figueiredo reminded that the Security Council had repeatedly discussed aggressive actions by racists against Angola in recent months but had taken no efficient measures because of some countries' support for South Africa. The Angolan delegate stressed that the only way to avoid a massacre in the south of Africa and make Pretoria stop its policy was by strict and comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime.

Permanent UN observer of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Theoben Gurirab said that the armed aggression was launched from Namibian territory. So long as Namibia is occupied by racists, he said, there will be no peace in the south of Africa. The orator said he was confident that the peoples of southern Africa would gain freedom despite the West's powerful imperialist backing for the racists.

"The Soviet delegation," Oleg Troyanovskiy said, "reaffirms our unconditional support for Angola in the struggle it conducts against encroachments on its sovereignty and territorial integrity by the racist South African regime. We believe that the Security Council must not only severely condemn these actions of aggression and demand a withdrawal of all South Africa's troops from Angolan territory but also take efficient and concrete measures to stop the aggressive actions in conformity with the UN Charter."

Representatives from 22 countries took the floor at the UN Security Council meeting. But neither the U.S. delegate nor representatives of chief U.S. Western allies were among them.

KABUL AAPSO COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS AFGHANISTAN

LD281638 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 28, TASS--The participants in the international meeting of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan adopted a communique in which they expressed their support for the Afghan people's struggle against the intrigues of imperialist reaction. The international solidarity meeting which came to a close here today was held on the initiative of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO).

The communique points out that the participants in the meeting were given an opportunity to famailiarise themselves attentively with how the Afghan people live, work and strive for a new life. "This made it possible to see" the communique stresses, "that the activities of the DRA's authorities and their political course meets with support and approval among the broadest sections of the country's population."

"However, the process of progressive transformation in the DRA," the communique emphasizes, "is being complicated by the subversive actions of the Afghan counterevolutionaries that are being encouraged and directed by international imperialism, by the United States, in the first place. There is no doubt that so-called 'Afghan insurgents' could not have committed their criminal actions against the Afghan people were it not for Washington's, Beijing's and Islamabad's financial and material aid."

"An undeclared war is being waged against the DRA from Pakistan's territory," the communique points out, "and it is exactly this circumstance that compelled the Government of the DRA to apply to the Soviet Union for assistance in repelling outside aggression."

"The hullabaloo raised in the West about 'Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan's [as received] is the propagandist cover-up for the true aggression which is being staged by U.S. imperislism against the people of Afghanistan, Iran and other countries of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area," the communique says.

"The entire falsity of imperialists' propagandist campaign manifests itself most vividly in the question of Islam," the communique of the meeting points out." The Afghan revolution is based on profound respect for and observance of the national, historical, cultural, and religious traditions of the people. The Government of the DRA guarantees to the Moslems the freedom of performance of religious rites." "During the stay in Afghanistan," the communique says, "the participants in the meeting saw for themselves that the Moslems are not oppressed in anything."

"A settlement of the situation in the region," the communique stresses,"should be carried out by political measures, and not by military ones. The proposals which are set out in the DRA Government's statement of May 14, 1980, and which are known to everyone should serve as a basis for such a solution. A guaranteed cessation of military incursions into Afghanistan by counterrevolutionary forces from the territories of neighbouring states should become a foundation for a settlement." "Only under this condition," the communique says, "other questions concerning Afghanistan's relationships with its neighbours can be solved."

In conclusion the participants in the international meetings of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan expressed their support for the construction proposals of the Government of the DRA and called on the world public to launch vigorous actions for a political settlement of problems in southwest Asia.

POLYANOV CALLS ON CARTER TO 'ADDRESS REALITIES' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD301309 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 5

[Nikolay Polyanov article under the rubric "Events and Judgments": "Sinister Camouflage"]

[Text] What an unseemly sight: A policeman, unceremoniously brandishing his club, all but makes out that he is the victim! Washington is having increasingly frequent recourse to such camouflage. It has assembled an armada of battleships in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. In company with Beijing and with Pakistan's active support it is infiltrating bandits onto Afghan soil--bandits who are killing children, women and old men, burning schools, meting out tyranny and lifting their hand against the Afghan people's revolutionary gains. It proclaims regions huge distances from America's shores to be a zone of its vital interests. It is turning Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and ports in southeast Africa into a haven for American militarists. And, at the same time, it loudly complains that the "perfidious Russians" are to blame for everything!

If any further proof is needed that the White House is seeking to prevent at any price the implementation of the Kabul government's well-known proposals of 14 May this year with regard to achieving a political settlement of the problem over Afghanistan on the basis of totally ending the aggression against the Afghan people and granting them reliable guarantees against subversive actions from abroad, that proof is provided in plenty by recent statements by people in Washington.

In fact, the whole world is glad that life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normal. Large gangs of counterrevolutionaries have been routed, and the interventionists have suffered a serious defeat. Under these conditions the Soviet Union has decided to withdraw certain military units from Afghanistan. This has been done in agreement with the Afghan Government, which knows that our country will continue to help its neighbor to build a new life and to preserve the gains of the April revolution. Realistically minded politicians in the West have seen the return home of certain Soviet military units as a good sign, since this means that their presence in Afghanistan has ceased to be necessary. Statesmen and prominent commentators in Paris and certain other Western capitals have made a positive assessment of the decision of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, emphasizing that it is a case of "steps in the right direction."

But what of Washington? These steps have created confusion there. And this is easily discernible when you familiarize yourself with the statements of certain Americans, including those who have made tours of West Europe in recent days--I mean President J. Carter and his retinue. Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, took the news form Kabul like a bolt from the blue and, in a state of utter confusion, at first even acknowledged that "the Soviet Union is withdrawing some military units from Afghanistan," only to collect himself straightaway and say: "perhaps it is the usual relieving of military contingents...." And a second later he added: It is not a question of a troop withdrawal at all, but of "a new influx of Russians into Afghanistan." As we see, in just one tirade of Brzezinski's the circle of lies was closed--from semiacknowledgment to complete denial.

After the initial shock Washington's psychological warfare headquarters gradually came to. How to block the political settlement around Afghanistan? They asked, and replied: It is necessary not only to cancel out the proposals of Babrak Karmal's government but also to put a new U.S. plan on the news market. And this plan was announced at a State Department press conference. Its authors propose an "intermediate settlement." This unassuming designation conceals the intention to export counterrevolution to Afghanistan. In accordance with the U.S. plan, in which it is easy to discern the handwriting of the President's national security assistant, it is stipulated that all Soviet troops will withdraw from Afghanistan to be replaced by "forces from the Muslim countries"--that is, by the bandits who are already fighting Babrak Karmal's lawful government plus "Muslim military subunits" from Near and Middle Eastern states under Washington's tutelage.

Translated into a more comprehensible language, that means that the policy of external aggression which the United States is now pursuing in alliance with Beijing--a policy which turns Pakistan into a springboard for attacking the neighboring state and which is artificially maintained by financial injections from U.S. banks, Beijing and Saudi Arabia--should, you see, simply be legalized and receive the stamp "intermediate settlement." According to the logic of the U.S. plan, the doors of the Afghan house should be opened wide to the 20,000 bandits who are now being drilled in Pakistani and Chinese camps, and these will be elevated to the official rank of "forces of order" in Afghanistan. It is monstrous, but a fact, that Washington would now like to present the criminals and counterrevolutionaries who have secretly and stealthily murdered civilians, invaded sleeping villages and attacked caravans with the opportunity to do all this absolutely openly.

Need it be said that this plan will never be realized! The Afghan people did not put an end to the feudal oppressors tied by innumerable threads to their patrons in the United States, China and other countries in order to allow them to return to power under the guise of an "intermediate settlement." Washington too can scarcely fail to realize that the U.S. idea is an abortive undertaking. But if that is the case, why are they making so much of it? There is only one answer here: The Washington hawks want come what may to preserve and, even better, to fuel tension in South Asia and the Middle East. Only thus do they count on justifying their aggressive policy in this part of the world and creating the semblance of the "need" for a military presence in the Persian Gulf; briefly, they are attempting to convince the gullible public that the U.S. gendarme is quite unable to go back where he came from--circumstances forbid it.

In that sense it is highly indicative that President J. Carter, rejecting a realistic political settlement of the problem which has taken shape around Afghanistan, is at the same time fueling anti-Soviet hysteria. Speaking in Madrid recently during his West European tour he alleged that the United States and the entire West had been faced as a result of the events in Afghanistan with "a strategic challenge of historic dimensions." He reiterated again and again the slander about the "aggressive Russians" and their "desire to break through to warm waters" and such. But even that is not all: The President recently declared an "Afghanistan aid week" during which it is intend sharply to increase the "collection of money" for the "Afghans!" fund. It is not hard to guess that this is a case of an attempt to camouflage the assistance rendered to the gangs of bandits being sent onto Afgan soil.

Thus Washington and Beijing, which follows in its footsteps, are stopping at nothing to prevent the Afghans from building a new life. And since in today's world it is making him unpopular, to say the least, to do this openly, the gendarme is hastening to don a camouflage cloak.

However, the masquerade is obviously not succeeding. Is it not better to put an end to it and to address the realities of the present-day world?

FURTHER COMMENT ON ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN OVER AFGHANISTAN

LD301810 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1648 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] New York, June 30, TASS--The Soviet Union's statement on the withdrawal of certain military units from Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's peace initiative which creates a basis for a true peace settlement have taken the wind out of the sails of the anti-Soviet campaign unleased by the J. Carter administration.

In response to this, Washington on the one hand actually is continuing to wage an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan in order to stifle--or at least to alter--the course of the Afghan revolution. This was officially confirmed in an interview in the Philadelphia INQUIRER with a high-ranking representative of the administration who requested that his name not be given. Within the framework of this policy, the United States in collusion with Beijing, is arming bandit formations of Afghan counter-revolutionaries with the most modern weapons and is not shrinking from sending U.S. mercenaries, as NBC television reported, to help them.

On the other hand, the White House has decided to substitute serious discussion of the proposals of the DRA Government of 14 May 1980 by an utterly primitive approach to the peace-loving step of the USSR. This is how one can evaluate the so-called "new initiative" of J. Carter for some "transitional formula" for Afghanistan which was announced during the U.S. President's visit to Yugoslavia.

On instructions from the White House, the U.S. bourgeois press is now inflating this "initiative" of the U.S. President in every possible way. With the evident aim of "giving weight" to this maneuver presidential assistant on national security Brzezinski is trying to create the impression in talks with people, including officials, that this proposal by Carter has already been discussed with the USSR. Such allegations, however, are remote from reality and are of an evidently speculative nature.

First and foremost, Carter's statement is far from being aimed at achieving a political settlement. Everything that the President said on this matter in Belgrade repeats word for word what he said back in February. Even the U.S. press itself was compelled to admit this, pointing out that Carter's "transitional formula" contained nothing new compared with his February statement. So where, then, is the "new" initiative? Is this really a reaction to the proposal by the DRA Government? Moreover, Brzezinski made no attempt to put a new face on Carter's statement; he simply presented something old as if it were something new.

It is characteristic that U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie, in his recent statement in Ankara when he spoke of a so-called "positive proposal" by the United States, actually declined to go into details on this proposal. But really, what is there to go into detail about? The proposal itself was the same old one.

All this fuss kicked up by the administration was evidently initiated with the clear aim of persuading public opinion to move in the direction that the administration wanted and to halt the moods which are growing throughout the whole world, as well as in the United States itself, in favor of a realistic solution to the situation which has come about over Afghanistan. For it is no secret to anyone that Washington has so far not replied to the Afghan Government's proposals of 14 May which in fact provide the basis on which a true settlement may be achieved.

CORRECTION TO VARIATION ON KORNILOV REJOINDER

Please note the following correction to the item entitled "Variations on Kornilov Rejoinder on Troop Withdrawal" published on page A 2 of the 27 June 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

All references to PRAVDA should read IZVESTIYA, correcting newspaper attribution.

BLAME FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA CONFLICT APPORTIONED TO U.S.

LD272310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports from Washington, a Pentagon spokesman has announced that the United States has received an urgent appeal from Thailand for extra supplies of American arms. FRANCE PRESSE reports that Bangkok's request is motivated by the present aggravation in the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Thai authorities who are directly responsible for the armed clashes on the frontier with Kampuchea are trying to make it appear as though their country was the victim of aggression, notes our commentator Igor Surguchev. And it is on this pretext that they are seeking to obtain extra consignments of arms from abroad. There is no doubt about the fact that the Pentagon will satisfy Bangkok's demands. The United States always delivers arms to any hot spots with great alacrity, thereby helping to expand any military conflict. And the present conflict on the Thai-Kampuchean border is just the thing for Washington and Beijing, who have [words indistinct] in order to draw the Southeast Asian states into a confrontation with the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Socialist Vietnam.

Thailand, which is linked with the United States by an agreement on so-called "military cooperation," has in effect become the unseemly conductor of anti-Kampuchean and anti-Vietnamese policies. Convincing proof of this in particular is the Thai authorities' participation in the organization of the notorious repatriation of Kampuchean refugees to the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Any objective observer realizes that it was precisely this provocative scheme, which received the blessing of the United States and China, that escalated the tension on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier. The organizers of this provocation were well aware of the fact that the dispatch from Thailand to Kampuchea of thousands of armed Pol Pot bandits under the guise of refugees would meet with a rebuff from the troops of the legal Kampuchean Government and the Vietnamese military contingent, which is helping them defend the country's sovereignty and security. Ignoring the official warning from Phnom Penh and Hanoi they nevertheless sanctioned the counterrevolutionary rabble's incursion into Kampuchea.

It would seem that it is quite obvious who is responsible for the grave worsening of the situation on the border between Thailand and Kampuchea. And yet, by crudely distorting the facts, Thailand and its ASEAN partners are trying to put the blame on the innocent party. They have totally wrongly accused Vietnam of aggression against Thailand, an idea that was readily picked up by the United States, the other Western powers and China.

Having launched a vile propaganda campaign against Vietnam and Kampuchea, the imperialist circles are trying to further complicate the search for a peaceful and political settlement of that region's problems.

U.S.-JAPANESE DEFENSE TALKS TO START TODAY IN HONOLULU

LD301206 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

The Japanese-American Coordination Committee of Defence is to open today its regular session in Honolulu (Hawaii). According to Japanese press reports, the session is to discuss the military and political situation in the Far East and in Asia, questions of building up Japan's military potential and of strengthening interaction between the armed forces of the two countries in the eighties.

It is no accident that the main topic of discussion at the session in Honolulu is to be the question of further increasing Japan's budget appropriations for military purposes and accelerated implementation of a medium-term plan for the development of Japan's military potential (1980-1984). The newspaper MAINICHI says that the session is also to discuss questions concerning joint combat operations by the armed forces in case of "emergency", including actions by the fleets of the two countries on sea shipping lanes, extension of possibilities for waging missile and electronic wars by the "Self-Defence" Forces, joint exercises and manoeuvres by American and Japanese armies and joint development of new types of arms.

The Japanese military is quick to respond to demands from overseas. This is to be seen specifically from the fact that this year's meeting of the committee is being held a month earlier than usual to enable Japan, as a spokesman for the National Defence Agency of Japan said, to discuss with the American side the main directions of the Japanese military budget for the 1981 fiscal year and to include the United States wishes in it. The newspaper ASAHI reports that the plan submitted by the National Defense Agency of Japan provides for a 10-15 percent increase in budget military expenditures, an increase of the numerical strength of the personnel of the air force and the navy, as well as of land forces, the further re-equipment of the armed forces with modern arms, including those of American make.

To cover up its own aggressive war preparations and to work up militaristic hysteria the United States is spreading slander on "the Soviet military menace". KYODO reports that the American side is to give Japanese representatives "confidential information" about the "growth of the Soviet Armed Forces" in districts adjacent to Japan. The purpose of the Pentagon's new provocation is obvious: to scare the Japanese with "the menace from the north", to start a new spiral of militaristic hysteria and the arms race in the country, to create a tense situation in the Far East.

OREKHOV COMMENTS ON 'RECORD' U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

LD270827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 5

[Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column": "Militarist Intoxication"]

[Text] The United States is taking one step after another along the path of further militarization. To the accompaniment of the continuing ballyhoo over the imaginary "Soviet military threat" the U.S. Congress, which is considering the draft budget for fiscal 1981, is approving the appropriation of more and more billions for the arms race.

Having approved the draft overall federal budget for the new fiscal year, which begins 1 October, the House of Representatives of Congress voted to grant the Pentagon $153.7 billion for the direct implementation of military programs. As a result, the overall level of U.S. military appropriations is being increased to a new record--$170.5 billion.

It should be pointed out that, when the U.S. Congress increases appropriations to the Pentagon, it is not a question of a simple quantitative growth of arms and of the armed forces but of developing new systems, modernizing old ones and replacing existing types of weapons with new ones that are still more destructive and deadly.

The U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee has approved the allocation of almost $52 billion for military research and the development of new types of arms. Without pangs of conscience and without stopping for a second to think about the urgent socio-economic needs of their country's citizens, the senators have given much more than the administration had even requested for the development of new instruments of death, and the similar committee at the House of Representatives, evidently having decided to outdo the Senate in the sphere of military records, has approved $1 billion more for the same purposes. Beat that, they say!

On what will this money, taken from the American taxpayer's pockets, be spent? According to press reports, in coming years the U.S. military department intends to fully replace the hardware now at the disposal of the so-called "triad" of strategic nuclear arms, which consists of heavy bombers, submarine-launched strategic missiles and ground-based missiles. [paragraph continues]

The Trident 1 strategic missile has already been commissioned. Work is being carried on to create the still more sophisticated Trident 2. Considerable funds have been allocated to start deploying the system of MX mobile missiles....

It is known that first aid is given to people suffering from carbon monoxide poisoning by taking them out into the fresh air. This is useless against militarist intoxication. But the mighty wave of the universal movement for peace and against the imperialists' military preparations--a movement which is spreading in all the continents of our planet--can and must halt the arms race being fueled by militarists and prevent its pernicious consequences for mankind.

GREEN LIGHT GIVEN MONOPOLIES TO 'PLUNDER' SEABED

LD011220 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 1, TASS--The TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko writes:

In defiance of United Nations resolutions and commitments assumed earlier, the United States administration gave the green light to American monopolies for plundering the resources of the ocean bottom, which is the common possession of all mankind. United States President Jimmy Carter signed a bill "allowing" American companies unilaterally to start the exploitation of minerals from the bottom of seas and oceans beyond national jurisdiction of the United States without waiting for the conclusion of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

It will be recalled that this conference under United Nations auspices is working on a legal settlement of this question, which is one of the most intricate outstanding questions of international law. It has been emphasized more than once at the forum that the fundamental principle of the future agreement must be recognition of the fact that the wealth of the world ocean belongs to all mankind.

With the aim of preventing pre[illegible]ory plundering of the bottom of seas and oceans the United Nations General Assembly [illegible]ay back in 1970 adopted a declaration banning the surveying and extraction of mine[illegible]als in international waters pending the working out of a relevant convention. The United States representative also voted for this resolution.

Such resolutions, however obviously did not suit the American monopolies, that are accustomed to manage somebody else's wealth as if it were their own. It was precisely under their strong pressure that the United States House of Representatives and the Senate adopted a bill not only paving the way for "big business" to appropriate the wealth of the ocean bottom but also openly encouraging its predatory instincts.

President Jimmy Carter, proclaiming an imaginary United States "alligiance" to international law, signed the bill immediately after his return from Europe. Explaining the cause of such a hurry, the New York TIMES openly wrote that officials of the administration pointed out that they would like to see the early entry into force of the bill so that international criticism of the United States could "evaporate" before the 150 delegations reconvene in Geneva on July 28th for another round of talks on drafting the ocean convention.

Signing the bill, President Jimmy Carter thus demonstrated that the interests of the American monopolies he is now strongly making upto to gain their support at the presidential elections next autumn are for him above the common interests of mankind and United Nations resolutions. The action of the United States administration is unequivocal evidence showing that Washington is going to frustrate the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which seeks to solve the problem of exploitation of the wealth of the world ocean on an equitable basis, in the interests of all states.

PRC 'HYPOCRITICAL' ATTITUDE TOWARD ISLAM, MUSLIMS CRITICIZED

LD271533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin article: "Islam's Beijing 'Friends'"]

[Text] In China recently a great deal of attention has been paid to the propaganda of Beijing's allegedly new policy with regard to religion. The fine editions of journals distributed abroad and numerous articles published in the central and provincial Chinese press are designed to create in readers the illusion of the present leadership's concern for all believers without exception. The activeness of Catholic and Tao priests has noticeably increased, attempts are being made to resume dialogue with the Buddhists, and after many years of being empty, the churches, temples and mosques have been reopened. But the main aspect of the nationwide campaign which is being mounted is perhaps the desire to mobilize China's believing population to serve the great-Han hegemonistic aspirations of the Maoist ruling clique. In this connection, it seems to me, the question of the Chinese leaders' attitude toward the Muslim religion in general and in particular to people who practice Islam is worthy of special attention.

Beijing's close interest in citizens of this category is by no means fortuitous. It is dictated by the leadership's pragmatic approach to the fluctuations in the situation in politics, the economy and socioreligious movements in the world. One of the most influential religions in the world--Islam--has now emerged into the international arena as an active sociopolitical force. This is conditioned by the objective increase in the clout of the Near and Middle Eastern countries in world affairs, as they take an increasingly active part in the nonaligned movement, coming out for political and economic independence from imperialism, and also in connection with the aggravation of problems of capitalism's energy raw material resources.

The multimillion masses abroad who practice Islam are not homogenous on either the political or social plane. The conservative section of the Muslim clergy is seeking to use the masses' frequently spontaneous actions to strengthen their own position. The progressive figures of the Muslim movement, on the other hand, see in the new upsurge an opportunity to alter the prevailing structure of their countries' ties with imperialism, to strengthen national independence, and create conditions for the solution of urgent domestic, economic, political and social problems.

In what direction will these Muslim masses' activity develop in the future? How to put the powerful popular demonstrations at the service of their own selfish considerations? These questions are now worrying the Chinese leadership considerably.

Their solution is seen in Beijing on the paths of creating in believers' consciousness a steady stereotype of the PRC's constant and "paternal" concern for Muslims within the country. With the aid of a powerful propaganda machine the heirs of the late "great helmsman" are counting on enlisting support from the 13 million Chinese Muslims in implementing their ambitious "four modernizations" program.

At the fourth national conference of Chinese Muslims in early April in Beijing a great deal was said about the contribution of Islamic citizens to the cause of building a new China and about the tasks of stepping up political stability in society.

Specialists remark that certain indulgences which the Beijing rulers have been obliged to make with regard to religion within the country are caused by no means by the government's desire to restore the civil rights guaranteed by the 1954 Chinese Constitution to Chinese Muslims and other believers and subsequently flouted by the Maoists. Obliged to maneuver in pursuing their domestic policy, the Maoists realize that under the conditions of the sharp aggravation of the domestic political situation in the country and the masses' distrust of government programs, it is better to allow a certain expansion of religious freedoms (under state control, or course) than to allow political dissatisfaction with the ruling circles' course to build up. The Chinese leaders are seeking to divert the masses from criticism of the regime and to direct their dissatisfaction with the prevailing situation into a controllable channel. These are precisely the considerations which primarily determine the heightened interest which is now being paid in China to Muslims and indeed other believers.

A no less important element in Beijing's "concerns" for the Muslims is the attempt to win trust in the Muslim world abroad. As Mohammad Ali Chang Chieh, deputy chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association, stressed, one of the Chinese Muslims' most important tasks is the consolidation of "friendly" relations with their fellow believers in other countries. However, the Chinese leadership's foreign policy practice forces the Islamic world to follow Beijing's latest maneuvers with caution.

While paying lipservice to support for the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, China is essentially pursuing a policy of encouraging the Israeli aggressors and is seeking by every means to hinder a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem. In expanding its contacts with Tel Aviv in the most diverse spheres and justifying Cairo's capitulationist course, Beijing is playing into the hands of the imperialist and Zionist forces and Arab reaction.

Beijing also hews to positions of direct support for imperialism and reaction on the question of Afghanistan. The above-mentioned conference stated that the Chinese Muslims "support the Muslims in Afghanistan and other countries where they are waging a just struggle against hegemonism." Translated from the Chinese political lexicon into a universally comprehensible language, that means that, stepping up anti-Soviet hysteria, Beijing intends to continue to render aid to the enemies of the Afghan revolution and other reactionary elements opposing the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Chinese capital is not only reluctant to renounce the provocation of armed conflicts in Afghanistan's border regions but on the contrary is stepping up tension by every means in the southwest Asian region in particular by supplying arms to Ziaul Haq's regime. During the talks the Pakistani ruler had in Beijing in early May, the sides reached agreement on transferring from China along the Karakoram Highway large consignments of military materiel and equipment including tanks and ground-to-air missiles and firearms. In addition, the Indian newspaper the PATRIOT has written, in north Pakistan in the mountain region of Gilgit it is planned to deploy Chinese troop subunits to supplement the air defense missile units already stationed there.

Beijing's hypocritical position is also manifested in its leaders' approach to the U.S.-Iranian crisis, which was specially aggravated in connection with the failure of the White House's attempt to "release" the U.S. hostages by armed means. The Chinese capital not only failed to criticize the Washington adventurists but even in fact approved this rash action, proving in practice that Deng Xiaoping's words about the full coincidence of U.S. and Chinese interests in Iran are by no means an ordinary propagandist trick.

"Concern" for the Muslim faith is also revealed in another form attesting to Beijing's hypocrisy. Seeking to heat the situation in Southeast Asia to the limit and force the countries of this region to clash with each other, China is using the "dual diplomacy" method with regard to these countries. On the one hand, the governments of the Southeast Asian states, particularly members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, are being subjected to strenuous working over by Chinese officials unstinting in assurances of sincere friendship. On the other, China's interference in these states' internal affairs by supporting antigovernment elements, including Muslims, is continuing. Local antigovernment groupings supported by Beijing are called on to sow national and religious hatred so that these countries' governments are increasingly amenable to Chinese demands. Thus, three members of the (Pas) underground Muslim organization recently executed (they were all of Chinese origin, incidentally) had tried, weapons in hand, to achieve the overthrow of the present government, took part in the organization of antigovernment demonstrations and incited people to violent terrorist actions.

And so the smokescreen of religious tolerance and even "concern" for Muslim believers conceals the Chinese rulers' absolutely definite plans. On the one hand, there is the attempt, by opening the religious "valve" slightly, to reduce political and social fermentation in the country. On the other hand, imposing on the foreign Muslim world its own "friendly" disposition which is designed to conceal Beijing's cooperation with U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the Arab reaction in stifling truly patriotic democratic forces. This policy contains many dangers for the Muslim peoples.

XINHUA COMMENT ON THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER INCIDENT HIT

OW281726 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] In a commentary on the Thai-Kampuchean border incident, XINHUA alleged that China would give (?economic) aid to Thailand in its fight against aggression. Now we invite our station commentator (Liu Yi) to discuss this question.

First, I would like to deal briefly with the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. In the past few days, Pol Pot bandits have attempted to infiltrate into Kampuchea. They have naturally been resolutely hit back. Guided missiles and artillery were used to support this provocation by the Pol Pot elements. However, XINHUA, fabricating rumors out of thin air, described this criminal act as the invasion of Thailand. It is truly surprising that Beijing propagandists flagrantly turned things upside down.

But, this matter has a more dangerous aspect. I mean, by saying this, that Beijing leaders are increasing their military aid to the Pol Pot elements in the name of protecting Thailand, in other words, to ingratiate themselves with Washington, the Beijing leaders attempt to invade Kampuchea from Thai territory. It can be said with certainty that it is the Beijing leaders and their brother Pol Pot who are endangering Thailand.

It is surprising that Beijing's leaders are always ready to volunteer to defend the U.S. imperialists' interests. On whatever issues, Beijing leaders always attempt to suppress the people of various countries with armed force. In the past, Beijing's leaders opposed Washington's gangster acts and opposed U.S. interference in their internal affairs, but now they have taken the same attitude toward the people of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. By following such logic, Beijing leaders will perpetrate many evil deeds. They will do all sorts of evil in order to ingratiate themselves with Washington. As long as Washington gives them the hint, Beijing leaders may well rush to South Africa or Latin America to defend Uncle Sam's interests there.

SHAKOV ON 'TAIWAN' NUCLEAR TEST IN SOUTH AFRICA

OW271940 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. propaganda media have recently made public more and more materials on the Taiwan question. According to these materials, the United States is continuing to provide Taiwan with military technologies and has signed another trade agreement. Some influential American political figures are striving to restore the original U.S.-Taiwan relations. Station commentator Shakov expresses his view on these suspicious events.

You may have heard that a Taiwan delegation recently concluded talks with leaders of the Republic of South Africa on the supply of refined uranium to Taiwan by the Republic of South Africa. With U.S. consent, the Republic of South Africa has supplied Taiwan with refined uranium for many years. In a normal situation there is nothing wrong when uranium is used in nuclear power station reactors. However, the press in South Africa carried some strange reports that Taiwan's atomic power stations even cannot use a third of the amount of uranium supplied by the Republic of South Africa. For this reason, a short report carried by the Washington POST merits our attention. You may recall that an uproar was caused by a secret nuclear explosion in a desert in South Africa last fall. This American paper reported that the nuclear test was conducted neither by South Africa nor by Israel, but possibly by an Asian island country that maintains close ties with the United States and South Africa. The American paper analytically said that the atomic weapons in the possession of that island country's rulers could be used as a trump card in Washington's strategy.

I cannot positively say but I think that this American paper refers to Taiwan. Nuclear weapons in the possession of U.S. puppets in Taipei are a tool to bring pressure to bear on China's leaders, a way to subordinate them to U.S. global political interests. Serious consideration should be given to the following inevitable question: Can Washington's good will toward the Chinese people be trusted?

IZVESTIYA PLAYS DOWN LDP WIN, DECRIES POLITICAL STANCES

LD010913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch under the rubric "Parliamentary Galleries": "old Platform"]

[Text] Tokyo--Japan has held elections to the country's supreme legislative organ. Bearing in mind that the lower chamber election was extraordinary and that preparations for the upper chamber election were cut short by a week, it is not hard to imagine the turmoil in which the election campaign proceeded in the country. The factor of the disunity in the opposition ranks also affected the campaign's progress.

It was the sum total of these features in the situation, augmented by the very active support of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] by big business, which determined the election results. The main result was increased LDP representation in parliament and correspondingly the weakening of the opposition: Whereas in the previous supreme legislative organ the conservatives had 258 (out of 511) seats in the lower chamber and 124 (of 246) in the upper chamber, they now have 287 (counting an "independent" accepted into the LDP after the election) and 135 seats respectively.

Thus the Liberal Democrats have ensured for themselves a dependable majority in parliament. But the fanfares of victory in the conservative camp sound a false note. As in previous elections, the LDP failed to gain support for its course from the absolute majority of voters: Only 48 percent of the Japanese who went to the polls voted for its candidates. And it is only thanks to the stratagems of the electoral system that the ruling party secured for itself 56 percent of seats in the lower chamber. On the other hand, the Japanese communists for instance, for whom over 10 percent of the electorate voted, have only 6 percent of the seats in this lower chamber.

As for any substantial advances in the LDP course or in the nature and methods of its rule, they are not to be found. Scarcely had the election results been determined before the idea of increasing taxes began to acquire popularity among the LDP leaders and efforts to revise the Constitution were resurrected. The military-industrial complex was also activated.

Even these signs of the times merely underline the concern with which the outcome of the parliamentary election is assessed outside the party. The country's biggest newspaper, YOMIURI, warns: "The ruling party believes that it can now do whatever it wants. But this way of thinking conceals the LDP's return to a position of strength policy." Many people believe that the political situation in the country remains no less complex and fluid than before the elections.

BRIEFS

PRIMARY DELEGATION TO DPRK--A Primorskiy Kray delegation led by Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, first secretary of the Primorskiy Kraykom, departed Vladivostok for North Hamgyong Province, the DPRK, on 28 June in accordance with the plan for party, public and cultural relations between Primorye and North Hamgyong Province. The delegation includes Comrade Shchelkunov, first secretary of the Ussuriysk Gorkom: Comrade Baranovskiy, secretary of the Nakhodka Gorkum, and Comrade Korchinov, docker-machine operator of the Vladivostok mercantile port. During their visit in North Hamgyong Province, members of the delegation will familiarize themselves with the achievements of the DPRK working people in socialist construction and exchange work experiences of party and public organizations in supervising socioeconomic and cultural development. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80 SK]

KARMAL ADDRESSES AFGHAN ULEMAS CONFERENCE

LD301832 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 30, TASS--A conference of ulemas, theologians-scholars, and the clergy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been held in Kabul today for the first time in the country's history.

More than 800 delegates-representatives of many provinces discussed questions of the position of the clergy in Afghanistan and their role in strengthening and developing the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The delegates of the conference approved the decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council on setting up a chief board on Islamic questions at the DRA Council of Ministers, and adopted a decision to form a highest council of ulemas and clergy of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, delivered a speech at the conference. He said that the convocation of the conference acquires particular importance at the present time when the working Moslems in the DRA are waging a resolute struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction and applying all efforts to implement the tasks outlined by the April revolution. Babrak Karmal pointed out that the DRA leadership profoundly respects the sacred religion and protects it against those who are trying to use Islam for implementing their dirty aims which are directed against the people's interests.

Babrak Karmal stated that religious liberty is guaranteed in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and there are all conditions for that.

"U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists, reactionary forces in the region and their mercenaries are using Islam for their interests seeking to create obstacles in the way of the development of our state, to delude the Afghan Moslems and, thus, set the population against people's power. However, these enemies of the Afghan working Moslems failed and will fail in attaining their goals." Babrak Karmal urged all the Moslems--patriots of Afghanistan--to unite into a single powerful force to give a befitting rebuff to the machinations of the enemies of Islam and Afghanistan's working people, and to protect the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of their country. Babrak Karmal stressed that "in line with the 'fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan' we shall build in Afghanistan a new Moslem society based on justice, equality, and respect for the sacred religion."

"We have chosen the path in accordance with which we want to maintain friendly goodneighbourly relations with all the Islamic countries, particularly with our neighbours Iran and Pakistan," Babrak Karmal said.

Representatives of the clergy who spoke at the conference voiced support for the measures conducted by the DRA leadership which correspond to the principles of Islam and meet the aspirations of the Afghan people. They stressed the readiness of their compatriots to protect the April revolution, its gains, and independence of their country.

KOMSOMOL, AFGHAN YOUTH LEADERS MEET IN KABUL

LD302148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 30, TASS--A meeting between officials of the USSR Komsomol and the leadership of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (DYDA) devoted to Soviet Youth Day was held in the Afghan capital. The meeting was attended by Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, representatives of DYDA and of the Afghan public.

Speaking before the assembly Burhanuddin Ghiasi, first secretary of the central leadership of DYDA, expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Komsomol for its disinterested assistance to the youth of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the most varies spheres. He stressed that this assistance has an internationalist character and will promote the development and consolidation of the April revolution gains and the protection of the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the country.

INDIAN MINISTER RAO BRIEFS PARLIAMENT ON USSR VISIT

LD260819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Statement by Indian Minister of External Affairs"]

[Text] Delhi, 18 June--P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, has made a statement in the Indian parliament on the results of his visit to the USSR. He stressed that the talks with the Soviet leaders were characterized by a "cordiality and frankness which testify to the closeness of Indian-Soviet relations and exclude misunderstanding."

In conclusion P.V. Narasimha Rao expressed gratitude for the warm and cordial hospitality shown to him and to the members of his delegation in the USSR. "This visit," he declared, "constitutes yet another important step in consolidating relations between our two countries. I am certain that India and the Soviet Union will continue their close cooperation in the future both on a bilateral basis and in the international arena."

SRI LANKA DELEGATE TO AFGHAN SOLIDARITY MEETING ON VISIT

LD301636 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--The Afghan people are confident of their happy future and are determined to uphold their revolutionary gains. This was said by D.E.W. Gunasekere, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, secretary of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, who visited the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He met here a TASS correspondent on his way from Kabul where an international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people was held at the initiative of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

"Participants in the meeting", Gunasekere said, "were free to travel in Afghanistan. We went all the way from Kabul to almost the very frontier with Pakistan, meeting workers and employees, peasants, representatives of youth and women's organizations. Everywhere we observed the labour enthusiasm of the people who strive for a peaceful and happy life. "The Afghan people", Gunasekere said, "condemn the subversive activities of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. These activities are directed by Washington, Beijing and Islamabad."

"The people's militia in Afghanistan has the full confident and support of the working people," Gunasekere said. "In the streets of cities and villages, we watched scenes of fraternization with those who defend the republic from encroachments from outside. The Afghans are grateful to the Soviet Union for its selfless assistance in defending the gains of the April revolution."

"The people of Sri Lanka is a true friend of the Afghan people in the struggle against imperialism and reaction," Gunasekere stressed. "It is not fortuitous that a representative international public conference was held in Colombo in May last, expressing support for progressive reforms in the DRA. At present meetings of solidarity with the Afghan patriots are being held throughout the country," Gunasekere stressed.

KHARKOV VIEWS KUALA LUMPUR ASEAN MEETING

LD302034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 30 Jun 80

["Sino-U.S. Nets for ASEAN"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun (TASS)--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Beijing and Washington are continuing to push the ASEAN countries onto the path of confrontation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. This has been confirmed anew by the consultations which have just ended in Kuala Lumpur between the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers and the leaders of the foreign policy departments of the United States, Japan and a number of other states. The United States and its partners gave a clearly expressed anti-Vietnamese coloring to the present "annual dialogue" with the ASEAN countries. They tried to make use of them in order to tie these countries to them in military-political relations. The meeting, Japan's MAINICHI states, left the strong impression that the ASEAN states are being sucked into the global policy of outside forces.

The U.S. announcement of urgent deliveries of new batches of arms to Thailand essentially predetermined the character of the consultations in the Malaysian capital, which took place just at the time when the PRK had made a new constructive proposal to Thailand. This refers to the Kampuchean Red Cross declaration on the question of repartiation of refugees from Thailand. No precondition was laid down in this document and the Thai side was given full freedom of choice. This is already the third recent peace initiative from Phnom Penh. The Thai side, however, made haste to reject it, like those preceding it, referring to the fact that Bangkok does not recognize the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council--the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. This reference is in itself unsubstantial. The history of international relations knows of no few cases in which countries having no diplomatic relations with one another have discussed problems requiring urgent solution, and in particular have engaged in regulating border questions.

It is in the national interests of Thailand itself to turn the border with the PRK into a border of good neighborliness, friendship and peace. But under the cover of so-called "voluntary repatriation" the Thai authorities have continued to infiltrate armed bands of Pol Pot supporters into Kampuchean territory, to strafe it and carry out other actions which look like provocations. Most recently they carried out new hostile actions in regard to Vietnam, deciding to cease foreign trade operations with Vietnam upon which mutual agreement had earlier been reached.

Such actions primarily play into the hands of those foreign forces which are gambling on exacerbating the situation in Indochina, on setting certain states in the region against others. However, Thailand's security can be guaranteed not through the declarative statements by Washington and Beijing but through the policy of good neighborliness, respect for mutual interests and mutually-beneficial cooperations with the states of the region.

The bittter experience of the recent past, when Thailand was turned into a frontline base for American aggression against Vietnam, ought to be a hint to the Thai authorities as to where their country is being pushed. Now the situation in Indochina is totally different, and it is impossible not to take into consideration the political realities which have been established there. The entire campaign, closely coordinated today by Washington and Beijing, of pressure upon the ASEAN countries look like an attempt to draw them into nets spread out by the U.S. monopolists and the Beijing hegemonists.

VIETNAM'S 'GOLD STAR' ORDER AWARDED TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD301524 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Hanoi, June 30, TASS--The Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, it is reported here, have awarded the highest decoration of the SRV--the "Gold Star" Order to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. "Gold Star" orders have also been awarded to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov. The orders were awarded to the Soviet leaders for their outstanding contribution to the strengthening and development of fraternal friendship, spirited solidarity and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the socialist Republic of Vietnam.

LE DUAN VISITS MOSCOW OLYMPIC FACILITIES

LD301929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, paid a visit today to the sports facilities in which the 22d Olympic games competitions will be held. Novikov, chairman of the Olympics 80 Organizing Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, provided explanations. Le Duan assessed highly the sports facilities. He expressed the conviction that the Moscow games would proceed successfully and would facilitate the further development of the ideals of the Olympics movement.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATE TO KABUL SOLIDARITY MEETING INTERVIEWED

LD301254 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--"The international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people demonstrated a complete identity of views of the friends of Afghanistan concerning the situation in that country," Li Van Shao, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee, said to a TASS correspondent. Li Van Shao is stopping over here on his way from Kabul where he attended the international forum.

Representatives of more than 20 countries, Li Van Shao said, had an opportunity of seeing for themselves how the people of Afghanistan live and fight for a new life. In the course of three days he visited many regions of the country including districts on the frontier with Pakistan. "Participants in the meeting", Li Van Shao stressed, "became convinced of the need for and timeliness of the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan in repelling a foreign aggression. We do not doubt that the so-called 'Afghan rebels' would be unable to commit their crimes without encouragement and direction from international imperialism". We saw the determination of broad segments of the population in Afghanistan to defend the gains of the April revolution and to go ahead with extensive democratic reforms, Li Van Shao said. The policy of the leadership of the DRA is approved and supported by the Afghan people. Tranquillity and confidence of the future are characteristic of Afghanistan today.

The Vietnamese people, Li Van Shao said in conclusion, share sentiments of solidarity with the Afghan people. People in the SRV take great interest in Afghanistan. On the basis of the materials of the international solidarity meeting we shall tell our people at home in great detail about the life and struggle of the Afghan people.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH NGUYEN LAM; ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED

OW301621 Moscow in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] On 30 June, Comrade Baybakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, received Comrade Nguyen Lam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During the meeting they both discussed problems regarding the economic cooperation between the two countries.

USTINOV GREETS PEN SOVAN ON KPRAF ANNIVERSARY

BK211051 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0455 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 June (SPK)--On the occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the KPRAF, [Kampuchean Peoples' Revolutionary Armed Forces], Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov on 16 June sent a greeting message to Pen Sovan, vice president of the KPRC [Kampuchean Peoples' Revolutionary Council], defense minister and commander in chief of the KPRAF.

The message says among other things: I am convinced that the relations of genuine friendship and effective cooperation between our two armies will continually develop and strengthen for the happiness of the two countries and in the interest of lasting peace and progress. I take this opportunity to wish you good health, happiness and new successes in your noble task of strengthening your country's defense potential.

On the same occasion, A. Yepishev, head of the general political department of the army and navy, and N. Ogarkov, chief of general staff and first vice minister of national defense, also sent greetings respectively to Chan Sy, head of the general political department, and Soy Keo, chief of General Staff of the KPRAF.

HUN SEN STOPS IN MOSCOW, DISCUSSES REFUGEES

BK220740 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jun (SPK)--A PRK [Peoples Republic of Kampuchea] delegation led by Foreign Minister Hun Sen made a stopover in Moscow on Thursday [19 June] en route for a visit to several African countries. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Miekonyk, Valery Manjanob, other officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and Keo Prasath, PRK ambassador to Moscow.

In an interview with Moscow Radio on Friday, the Kampuchean minister stressed: "The KPRC's [Kampuchean Peoples' Revolutionary Council] foreign policy consists of creating friendly relations with all countries regardless of political regime. It is to this end that our delegation is organizing visits to Africa and the Middle East so as to broaden and improve the relations of friendship between Kampuchea and African and Middle East countries." Hun Sen discussed the PRK Government's good intention of opening negotiations with Thailand so as to resolve the problem of the so-called repatriation of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. He denounced the maneuvers of the imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries who trained and equipped Kampuchean refugees and then sent them back to Kampuchea to sabotage the people's life and peaceful labor.

On the same day, the Kampuchean minister held a press conference during which he stressed that the problem of Kampuchean refugees resulted from the U.S. war of aggression and the genocidal policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. He condemned U.S. imperialism and Beijing expansionism, who are responsible for the departure of Kampucheans for foreign countries and who are now trying to create insecurity and tension at the Kampuchea-Thailand border and to sabotage the gains of the Kampuchean revolution.

VRHOVEC SPEAKS ON SFRY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD011119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Undated TASS correspondent's Belgrade dispatch under the headline "Session of the Federal Assembly"]

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yogoslavia (SFRY), delivered a report on the international relations and foreign policy of Yogoslavia at a meeting of the federal chamber of the Federal Assembly of the SFRY.

"The policy of nonalignment," he said, "is a steady foreign policy course of the SFRY which determines its entire international acitivity. We are paying special attention to all-round development of our relations with nonaligned countries and other developing countries. We expect that the Madrid meeting will promote the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, will facilitate the efforts to improve the international situation as a whole".

"Our relations with the USSR are developing successfully," Josip Vrhovec said, "the mutual readiness for their further development on the basis of complete respect for sovereignty, independence, equality and mutual respect was confirmed during the presence of the Soviet party and state delegation by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the funeral of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito. The 25th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade declaration that we recently observed was a favorable opportunity for both sides to confirm their interest and readiness, regardless of the differences on some questions, to continue strengthening and developing friendly cooperation in all spheres on the basis of strict observance of the principles that were confirmed by the declaration and during the subsequent summit meetings".

The speaker said that Yugoslavia's relations with European socialist countries are developing successfully, particularly in the economic field. There are prospects and possibilities for further widening of all-round friendly cooperation with those countries. Cooperation of the SFRY with the CEMA is also developing successfully.

The Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly has approved of the report on the foreign policy activity of the SFRY and adopted a new law on military conscription.

ZAGREB COURT SENTENCES ALLEGED 'TERRORISTS'

LD301211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Court Sentence"]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 June--The Zagreb District Court has sentenced seven terrorists who acted on instruction from fascist emigre rabble in the West to terms of imprisonment ranging from 5 to 15 years. The investigation established that the group prepared acts of subversion at enterprises and the assassination of public and political figures with a view to undermining the socialist system in Yugoslavia and received a large quantity of weapons and explosives from emigre organizations which have found refuge in a number of Western countries.

REPORTAGE ON SCHMIDT, GENSCHER VISIT TO MOSCOW

Airport Arrival

LD301040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and FRG foreign minister, have arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. At Vnukovo Airport, which was decked with the FRG and USSR state flags, the guests were met at the aircraft steps by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister. USSR Ministers Bugayev, Kostandov, Maltsev, Patolichev, Rudnev; Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Losev, TASS director general; Korniyenko, USSR deputy foreign minister; Promyslov, the chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Semenov, the USSR ambassador to the FRG; Bondarenko, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; Nikiforov, head of the Protocol Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and other officials were also present. Wieck, the FRG ambassador to the USSR, was in the meeting party.

The guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by Muscovites. A guard of honor was drawn up on the tarmac. The FRG and USSR national anthems were played. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt inspected the honor guard. The Soviet and West German statesmen headed into the city with a motorcycle escort. The streets and squares through which the motorcade passed were decked with FRG and USSR state flags and banners with greetings.

Brezhnev, Schmidt Begin Talks

LD301428 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--Soviet-West German talks began in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks are Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor, foreign minister of the FRG. Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

'Frank, Profound Exchange'

LD301842 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 30 Jun 80

["Talks Between USSR and FRG Leaders"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--Talks began in the Kremlin on June 30 between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A.N. Kosygin and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko and the federal chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Schmidt, and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

There was a frank and profound exchange of views on key questions of the present international situation and also on questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG.

L.I. Brezhnev noted the consistent nature of Soviet foreign policy aimed at ensuring universal peace and security and preserving detente as the leading trend of international development in the 1980s as well. He spoke in favor of an undeviating continuation of the process started by the European Conference on Security and Cooperation and on further steps to promote trust and mutual understanding between the signatory states of the Final Act. L.I. Brezhnev dwelt on issues related to the convocation of the military detente and disarmament conference which might become an important stage in the strengthening of peace on the European Continent.

Referring to the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, he reaffirmed the Soviet Union's firm resolve to work for settlements that would accord with the principle of the undiminished security of all sides. The Soviet side expressed readiness to do all in its power for the Vienna talks to proceed more actively and constructively.

L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the notions about the events around Afghanistan existing in certain circles in the West proceed not from facts but from a prejudiced attitude to these events. Circumstances formed in such a way that the Soviet Union could not deny assistance to the friendly neighboring country at a time when a threat to its independence appeared.

L.I. Brezhnev declared for a political settlement in connection with Afghanistan on the basis of the corresponding proposals of the Afghan Government. The question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will be solved in the context of the above-mentioned political settlement.

Helmut Schmidt noted that the FRG Government would like to prevent an escalation of international tension and its spread to new spheres and ideas. He said that continuation of the policy of detente also remained an important aim of the FRG Government and declared for the preservation of contacts and continuation of the dialogue with the aim of expanding the framework of cooperation between the West and the East.

The federal chancellor voiced the FRG's intention to promote progress in disarmament. The Federal Republic of Germany, he said, was interested in the ratification of the SALT II treaty and in ensuring the success of the Vienna talks.

The two sides outlined their opinions and assessments in connection with the situation in separate regions of the world.

The two sides reaffirmed their intention to continue mutual cooperation in various fields preserving adherence to the 1970 Moscow treaty, the joint declaration of May 6, 1978, and economic agreements and accords in other areas.

The exchange of opinions will be continued.

DPA Report

LD010900 Hamburg DPA in German 2353 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Moscow--During his talk with the Soviet leaders today, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt suggested a "schedule" for troop withdrawals from Afghanistan.

This was announced to the press in Moscow during the night without further details by government spokesman Klaus Boelling. According to Boelling, Schmidt's suggestions were based on the premise that the announced withdrawal of some troop units from Afghanistan was a step in the right direction if this initial measure was a permanent one and led to a complete withdrawal.

It was also stated that Schmidt's proposals assumed that Soviet security interests in Pakistan would have to be taken into consideration. It appears that Schmidt's proposals are not directly based on President Carter's proposed "transitional settlement" for Afghanistan, which has already been rejected by the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD302100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt. Together with the federal chancellor were Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and FRG foreign minister; Wieck, ambassador of the FRG in the USSR; and other officials.

On the Soviet side were Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech at the dinner. He said:

Esteemed Federal Chancellor, esteemed Federal Minister, comrades:

The need for our new meeting, Mr Chancellor, is quite ripe. Enough questions have accumulated that we should discuss. Today we began this work.

It will probably be no surprise to anyone that our attention is concentrated in great measure on international issues. The situation in the world is a complicated one. Signals of alarm are sounding first from one area of the world, then from another. True, it has been possible to avert the threat of extensive conflicts but combustible material remains and is even piling up at some places.

I would be less than sincere if I said that our views coincide in everything. But we are unanimous, perhaps, in the main thing, namely in the belief that no harm should be done to the policy of detente.

Important experience has been gained over the last 10 years in resolving conflict situations and settling disputes and differences. It has been possible in considerable measure to overcome the cold war inertia. A memorable stage on this way was the European conference in Helsinki. People on earth, especially in Europe, heaved a sigh of relief. They felt that war was no longer on the doorsteps of their homes.

Yet there still exist influential forces for whom such a course of events and detente do not suit. They are interested in fanning crises, in provoking the arms race. But they are faced with a bigger force--the desire of the peoples for peace. This desire is ever present, and no one can disregard it.

In the face of ever new attempts to spur on the arms race we insistently urge the West to stop, to put aside all kinds of programs for additional armaments, to refrain from developing new types and systems of arms, be it rocket, neutron, chemical or any other arms.

Among the questions awaiting a solution is also the question of medium-range arms. Tomorrow, we shall talk about them, too. I should like to express the hope that our dialogue will be a fruitful one. There can be no impasse situations in realistic policy unless, of course, they are created artificially.

Mr Federal Chancellor,

Relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG have long figured prominently in international life. The tension that existed between us in the past was quick in making itself felt on the situation in Europe. On the contrary, when the Moscow treaty was signed 10 years ago this event was qualified by right as a prologue to a new historical period, a period of all-round constructive cooperation on the continent. I think it would be right to say that we did not waste time in the past decade.

New notions about each other sprouted through the overburdens of the former, grim years. These notions rest on an understanding of the legitimate interests of the sides and the obvious fact that good relations between the USSR and the FRG are beneficial both to the peoples of the two countries and to Europe as a whole.

During the visit we are to sign a long-term program of the main directions of cooperation between our countries in economy andindustry. In the conditions of an unstable world market situation this is a good contribution both to strengthening mutual economic ties and, perhaps, to stabilizing the world economy.

We are very far from presenting everything pertaining to Soviet-West German relations in some ideal light. There have been certain setbacks in this respect lately, but not through our fault, I should say. At the same time I should like to repeat what I already told you today. Despite the differences in our social systems and the fact that we belong to different alliances the two countries can be natural partners in solving the big and complex tasks which are set by life before the international community.

The seventies enriched us with the belief that detente has a big life before it and that the peaceful future of the peoples can be placed on a solid foundation. It is to these aims that the Soviet people devote their thoughts and efforts. We are prepared to broaden the existing tested roads an to build new ones towards accord and cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany, just as with other states which wish this.

I raise my glass to the health of Mr Federal Chancellor, to the health of Mr Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, to peace and detente in Europe, to cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Schmidt delivered a reply speech.

The speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt were listened to with great attention and were met with applause. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Schmidt Address

LD302006 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 30 Jun 80

["Helmut Schmidt's Speech at Dinner in the Kremlin"--TASS headline, quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--The federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, spoke today at a dinner in the Kremlin. He said in part:

"Let me thank you, Mr General Secretary, for your words. From myself and from the minister of foreign affairs, Genscher, and the entire delegation I thank you and your colleagues in the Soviet leadership for the invitation to Moscow and for your hospitality tonight.

This is my fifth visit to Moscow. Because of the present serious international situation I attach much importance to this visit. Mr General Secretary, we can continue the tradition started by your visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1978 and the various subsequent high-level conversations.

Relations between our countries, a firm foundation for which we laid ten years ago by signing the German-Soviet treaty of August 12, 1970, should withstand the test for stability, strength and possibility of further development in difficult times as well. We shall not be able otherwise to fulfil the commitments we assumed in the treaty, in the joint statement of 1973 and the joint declaration of 1978. In this connection I want to mention the quadripartite agreement of 1971 which resulted in a tangible normalisation of the situation in Berlin and around it.

The Federal Republic of German firmly adheres to the attained agreements. We strictly observe our commitments adopted on a multilateral basis. I mean, primarily, the Helsinki Final Act. We should further work together to implement it. Coordinating our steps with our allies and conducting intensive consultations with all the participants in the conference we are preparing for the Madrid meeting at which an important role will be played by political and economic questions, certain aspects of security and questions of human rights.

The conference in Madrid could lead to important decisions also in the field of arms control. We can hope for a strengthening of security in Europe if measures for improving trust for the whole of the European continent, important from the military points of view and obligatory for all, are reached. (The conference on the military aspect of security in Europe could be a convenient forum for the beginning of the corresponding talks). We hope that in Madrid it will prove possible to agree on a concrete mandate for the negotiations.

The preamble of the Helsinki Final Act speaks about "the universality of detente" and the recognition of "close relationship between peace and security in Europe and in the whole world." On May 6, 1978, we expressed ourselves jointly, in Bonn, for "the indivisibility of peace and for security in all parts of the world."

The disquieting development of international relations in the last months has clearly demonstrated the significance of this pronouncement.

Further, the chancellor touched upon the events around Afghanistan, placing special emphasis on the need for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. He, however, failed to say that a stop should be put to all forms of the aggression against Afghanistan which, as is known, brought forth the request of the Afghan Government for military assistance from the Soviet Union.

I am concerned, the chancellor said, by the stalemate in the attempts to achieve peace in the Israeli-Arab conflict. Acts of violence aggravate the danger to the entire region, emanating from that seat of tension. Together with its European partners the Federal Government insistently comes out in favor of progress in the search for a just, durable and comprehensive settlement.

What is meant here is recognition and implementation of the fundamental principles of the community of peoples: The right to security of all states in the region, including Israel. What is meant is justice for all the peoples, including the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination.

These principles should be also established in the southern part of Africa if the peoples in that region and in the whole world want to avert a bloody racial war. The developments in Zimbabwe show that a peaceful solution of conflicts is possible. The Federal Government will apply all efforts so that Namibia becomes independent on the basis of the Security Council Resolution No 435. It unconditionally sides with those who are struggling for self-determination and human dignity. Racial discrimination in South Africa should give way to the policy of equality of all people.

The seizure of hostages in Tehran concerns all nations and not only Americans who may count on us in their patient efforts to release the hostages. Peoples of the world expect that every state will make its contribution to promoting the speediest and humane solution to the problem by Iran's responsible leaders.

After the horrors of the Vietnam war peace has not yet come to former Indochina. Millions of people are victims of acute internal and external conflicts. Together with our European partners, we support the action, embued with a sense of responsibility taken by the ASEAN countries for regional security and cooperation.

Mr General Secretary, it is not long ago that you pointed out in a preface to the German edition of your speeches and interviews that today crisis situations in some part of the world affected international relations as a whole. I share this view.

Regional conflicts whose peaceful solution we should seek, are complemented by world-scale tasks with which we can cope by joint effort only.

The necessary evening out of interests between the north and the south, between industrial and developing states, is becoming increasingly complicated and increasingly pressing as a result of tremendous population growth in Third World countries and the soaring oil prices.

We are called upon to work on this task of the century for moral reasons and by force of our joint responsibility for peace in the world--Western industrial states alongside Eastern states, major oil-exporting countries as well as developing countries themselves. He who is concerned about peace on earth should refrain from imposing on the Third World countries his own concepts of the political, social or economic order. The Third World countries have a right to a diversity of forms, a right to internal and external self-determination, a right to freedom from hegemony.

Prime importance should be attached to the efforts to ensure sufficient energy supply on a world scale. Otherwise, a ruinous world struggle for the division of energy resources becomes imminent. Industrialised countries, oil producing countries and developing countries which do not extract oil should reckon with one another if they want to use their possibilities of economic development and achieving prosperity. We can achieve much through cooperation between our two countries. Mr General Secretary, from the very beginning I welcomed your idea of holding a European conference on questions of energy, and I shall continue to come out in its favour.

However we shall achieve what is demanded of us only if we feel ourselves in security and if we are really in security. A military balance on the regional European and global world scale is an inalienable condition for a peaceful future.

That is why the preservation of balance where it exists and the creation of balance where there is none should make the primary task of our cooperation. We should find a way of stopping the senseless and irresponsible arms race. That is why we should multiply the efforts of the East and the West to achieve an agreement on control over arms and on limitation of arms.

The American-Soviet agreement on limiting strategic weapons (SALT), reached last June, constitutes for us an extremely important step in this direction. We hope for and support its early ratification. Both big powers bear special responsibility for peace. That is why we hope that both the United States of America, which made quite unambiguous statements to the effect, and the Soviet Union would keep to the provisions of the agreement even without its formal ratification.

In his speech Helmut Schmidt called for a commencement of talks on medium-range nuclear-missile weapons. He repeated the known view of the Western countries on the matter.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1549 GMT on 30 June adds the following: Hinting at the Soviet SS-20 missiles which, in the opinion of the West, have created the East's superiority in Eurostrategic weapons, Schmidt spoke of a "dangerous development." Referring to German-Soviet relations, which he assessed as generally positive, Schmidt said new and dangerous aspects of imbalance had to be prevented because "they could call in question even that which has already been achieved between us."]

Calling for such talks, the chancellor, however, did not say that the Western powers, including the FRG, were virtually putting forward preliminary conditions: They proposed that these talks be held in conditions of the implementation of the NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This means that the subject of the talks, according to the proposal of Western countries, should only be the corresponding Soviet weapons systems, which would upset the principle of equal security.

I had to speak, the chancellor went on to say, about crises, seats of tension, conflicts. Many people in my country, and not only in my country for that matter, are concerned over the preservation of peace. That is why two things are essential:

First: We should work for maintaining and strengthening contacts between responsible political figures, particularly in difficult situations. Our efforts to find an opportunity to avoid conflicts or at least contain such conflicts should become more active than they have been until now.

Second: Political actions should be characterized by great caution and a firm striving for peace.

The wish of the Federal Government for peace demonstrates itself in the clear policy of the government. This policy is based on a realistic assessment of the situation and on clear prerequisites. I will name three of the basic elements:

--The close integration of the Federal Republic of Germany within the Atlantic alliance and the European Community, based on common basic values and interests with the United States of America and other allies;

--The policy of detente and cooperation with our Eastern neighbours;

--The policy of equal partnership with the states of the Third World.

The German and the Soviet people remember well the horrors of war: death, persecution, devastation. Mr General Secretary, both of us have more than once spoken of the special responsibility of the generation to which you and I belong and which has lived through the entire war.

We, Germans, living in the centre of Europe can lose everything and gain nothing in a new war. The people in my country know this. Therefore, they unanimously share the main line of our policy, and it is precisely this which gives our political course consistency and clarity: Our course is a course of peace.

But we have grounds not only for concern, we have grounds for hope as well. Cooperation and contacts between the Germans living on both sides of the Elbe River have improved.

Last year I made trips to Bulgaria, Poland, and Hungary. I saw the level of cooperation already reached between us, and I know that nobody intends to call in question what has been achieved.

I can state with satisfaction that it is precisely in relations with the Soviet Union that we achieved a considerable intensity in the exchange of opinions andconsultations. Today we can assess more precisely the interests and problems of one another. The long-term economic cooperation agreed upon by us, also facilitates the maintenance of peace.

The chancellor touched on the question of the reunification of families of citizens of German nationality.

He said in conclusion: It seems to me that our bilateral relations are a good example of how, given readiness for negotiations and desire for levelling the interests, it is possible to settle problems, remove conflicts and reduce tension.

In that way the governments of our two countries promoted equilibrium and stability. Now one should not allow another dangerous imbalance which would call in question what has already been achieved in our relations.

That is why I welcome the present opportunity to talk directly with you. I wanted to state our own views based on positions which are also shared by our friends and partners.

At the same time I would like to know the viewpoint of the Soviet leadership. I hope that we, transcending the framework of our bilateral cooperation, shall make a contribution to the solution of problems which concern us and our partners.

Mr General Secretary, I raise the glass and drink to your health, to the health of the Soviet leadership, to good relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, to a peaceful solution of conflicts and to peace in Europe and throughout the globe which we all need so much.

Talks Continue

LD010822 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--The Soviet-West German talks were continued in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks are Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, as well as Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, and Hans-Dietric Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, who arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Arms Limitation Discussed

LD011142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The talks between Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo and foreign minister of the USSR on the one hand, and Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, and Genscher, FRG deputy chancellor and foreign minister, on the other, were continued in the Kremlin today.

Certain questions of limiting the arms race were considered. In this, attention was paid to the prospects of achieving an agreement on medium-range nuclear missile weapons. The two sides set out their assessments of the situation which is emerging in this field. The urgent significance of the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty was also stressed.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forth a number of concepts reflecting the unchanging will of the Soviet Union not to permit Europe to be drawn into another dangerous turn in the arms race.

Both sides came out in favor of coming to an agreement which would reflect the principle of equality and equal security. The meeting took place in a businesslike atmosphere. The talks will continue.

CARTER VISIT AIMED AT URGING SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD301547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch under the general headline: "U.S. President's European Tour": "Weighed Down by Cares"]

[Text] Madrid--U.S. President J. Carter's 20-hour official visit to Spain has ended, commentators here note that he came to Madrid "weighed down by election concerns" and the desire to "strengthen the West's solidarity," which in the language of NATO strategists with reference to Spain means above all Spain's joining NATO.

The visit passed in an atmosphere of very strict security measures and a "cool reception," the newspaper EL PAIS attests, "on the part of the capital's population." J. Carter met King Juan Carlos of Spain and had talks with head of government Adolfo Suarez. In the next few hours a joint communique on the results of the visit is expected, but the Madrid morning papers are already writing that the extension of U.S.-Spanish military agreements was a particular topic of discussion.

According to the press, the U.S. President tried to "inspire" the Spaniards to join the "European and Atlantic community" and to take part in "the West's collective defense." He did not refrain hackneyed fabrications about "Soviet expansionism" in his speech at a reception in the Royal Palace. People here note that it is a far from "fortuitous" detail that an official document in which Spain is frankly assigned a place as NATO's "strategic reserve" appeared recently in Ankara, where the latest NATO Council session has opened.

J. Carter also met with Felipe Gonzalez, general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. On the eve of the U.S. President's arrival the federal committee of this, the country's largest opposition party, reflecting the interests of millions of Spaniards, resolutely confirmed the stance of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party in opposing the country's membership of NATO.

IZVESTIYA HIGHLIGHTS OPPOSITION TO CARTER VISIT TO PORTUGAL

LD301549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Nesterov dispatch under the general headline: "U.S. President's European Tour": "Reward for Obedience"]

[Text] Lisbon--U.S. President J. Carter has been in Portugal on an official visit lasting just 6 hours. In the opinion of the Lisbon press this call was a kind of reward to the present Sa Carneiro cabinet for its policy, which fully accords with the U.S. foreign policy course on the questions of Afghanistan and Iran. At the same time the orientation on the United States, which is seeking to return the world to cold war times, is causing growing dissatisfaction among the broadest strata of the Portuguese public.

During his stay in Lisbon the U.S. President met Portuguese President General Ramalho Eanes, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, and Socialist Party leader Mario Soares. [paragraph continues]

The visit's aim, J. Carter said in an interview with the Portuguese news agency ANDP, is to discuss a number of bilateral problems, Portugal's role in NATO, and the situation is Southeast Asia. In addition there were problems of mutual relations with the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, for liaison with which Washington is seeking to use Portugal as a sort of bridge to implement its expansionist goals.

J. Carter's arrival was marked by an anti-U.S. demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon. At the same time a whole series of the country's political organizations have expressed themselves against the U.S. President's stay in Portugal, "since the U.S. administration is continuing to emphasize confronation, the arms race, and the fueling of cold war in its policy and is increasing its attempts to interfere in Portugal's internal affairs."

KAMIDULIN: BROWN VISIT AIMED AT PRESSURING FRANCE

ID302114 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Edwar Kamidulin Commentary]

[Text] The visit to Paris by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has attracted public attention to the problems of Soviet-French [as heard] relations. Washington is known to have tried on several occasions to put crude pressure on France, whose stand on several international issues differs from that of the United States.

The AGENCE-FRANCE PRESS report on Mr Brown's talks with French officials does not offer any evidence that Washington is giving up putting pressure on Western countries, including France, writes our commentator Edward Kamidulin. The Pentagon's boss is implementing the recommendations of the White House in this attempt to associate France with Washington's subversive activities against detente. In Europe efforts are being made to involve the French in wide-ranging NATO military initiatives aimed at the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. In the Middle East, the United States is asking France and other Western countries to back up its line aimed at splitting the Arabs.

France is forever being made to bear a substantial share of the West's military burden, to leave the United States with its hands free for its operations in the Persian Gulf zone, the Middle East or Southeast Asia. This is not an exageration.

In Paris, AFP writes, Harold Brown means to draw France's attention to the need to share (?still more) tasks for world defense. This is actually an attempt to draw France into the circle of NATO military activity, and to impose on it a military policy diametrically opposite to the concept of national defense formulated by General de Gaulle.

Still quoting AFP, Brown's talks will be taking place against the background of growing U.S. interest in the likelihood of France acquiring the neutron bomb. Washingon, says the agency, hopes that this will substantially alter the balance of forces in Europe to the advantage of the West. But the break-up of military parity means sabotaging detente, to which official circles in Paris have always declared themselves attached.

L'HUMANITE for its part indicates with good reason that equipping France with the N-bomb will increase the likelihood of an atomic war and greatly delight Washington and NATO. One thing is clear, at any rate: This visit to Paris by Mr Brown constitutes a fresh attempt to draw France into the [word indsitinct] of the haphazard policy pursued by Washington and NATO.

BANI-SADR RESPONDS TO KHOMEYNI CRITICISMS OF MANAGEMENT

ID301534 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 30, TASS--The acute criticism by the leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni of ineffective management by the country's leadership caused broad repercusions in Iran.

In an interview to the PARS agency, President Bani-Sadr admitted that this criticism is just and announced that a special commission of three persons was formed to investigate the unsatisfactory activity of ministries. He asked Khomeyni's son-in-law Ayatollah Eshraki to become one of the members of the commission and the latter agreed.

"I did not appoint any of the present ministers", Bani-Sadr said. "All of them were members of the government when Prime Minister Bazargan was in office, and I am not responsible for their activity. Most of them do not suit the posts they hold, show no care for performing their duties and are shifting the blame on others", he said.

Answering Khomeyni's criticism, Bani-Sadr stressed that the president has no means for exerting influence on the activity on the administrative apparatus and said that the head of state should be vested with appropriate powers.

"Khomeyni inquires why is it that the president does not go deep into affairs," Bani-Sadr said. "But how can the president do so if he does not have the means necessary for this. If it is still said that this is in the line of the president's duties then, despite the fact that I have very much to do I shall answer: Very well. But one needs the means of influence for this. The state of affairs when the levers of influence are in the hands of others while the responsibility is placed on me cannot last any longer".

It is reported that during the "campaign for purges and improvement" on institutions that was started in Iran on Khomeyni's call, 584 government officials were dismissed. Some 1,000 Iranians in the past ten days were removed from their posts for "contacts with the former shah's regime."

KHOMEYNI ORDERS REMOVAL OF ALL SYMBOLS OF FORMER SHAH

ID301620 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 30, TASS--(TASS correspondent M. Krutikhin)--A campaign to extinguish all symbols of the shah regime has started in Iran on a call by Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. Sculptured lions with swords in paws, which was a part of the shah emblem, have been removed from the old parliament building gate.

The Ministry of the Interior has stopped issuing identification cards to Iranians until the blanks are replaced, as they also bear the old Iranian emblem. All city streets whose names bear a slightest reminiscence of the old regime are being changed. Envelopes and stamps of the old type are being withdrawn from circulation, official letterheads, seals, foreign passports and ultimately the state flag are being changed. The latter will now be made of the three traditional stripes, green, white and red. The stripes are framed with an arabesque-styled inscription "Great is Allah". There is the country's new coat of arms in the middle of the central (white) strip, an intersection of a vertical line and four symmetrical crescents.

The old national emblem of Iran, a lion raising a sword on the background of the rising sun, is being replaced even on cigarette packs. But old coins and notes with pictures of the shah are still in circulation and only 16,000-rial notes have been replaced.

IRANIAN FIGURES CITED ON PRESENT STAGE OF REVOLUTION

ID302206 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 30, TASS--TASS correspondents Dzherman Baykov and Mikhail Krutikhin report:

The present stage of Iran's history is characterised by the eradication of all vestiges of the domination of U.S. imperialism. The TASS correspondents were told about this by Habibollah Peiman, leader of the well-known association of Iran's democratic forces--Organisation of Struggling Moslems.

"The anti-imperialist struggle, particularly the struggle against our chief enemy--American imperialism--is the basis of the entire people's revolutionary movement in Iran which overthrew the anti-people puppet shah regime. This is the basis of the course along which the country is being led by its leader Ayatollah Khomeyni."

Peiman said that the Iranian leadership follows with attention the American military build-up in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and denounces any attempts at interference in the affairs of this country.

Peiman said that, however, there are forces in Iran which would like to steer the country away from this course and push differences with America to the background. Attempts are be being observed, for instance, to exaggerate the Afghan problem so that to open doors to the chief enemy--America. These elements are seeking to provide grounds for collusion with Washington and foil the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people. It will never forget, however, the crimes which U.S. imperialism committed in Iran.

Habibollah Peiman pointed out that the revolution is not completed. It is developing stage-by-stage until the deep traces of the centuries-long exploitation of Iran are destroyed. The stormy political events during the 18 months after the revolution did not give an opportunity so far for the country's leadership to undertake revolutionary measures in the economic, social, cultural, military and other areas.

Peiman expressed view that in order to break through the economic blockade which the United States, Western Europe and Japan imposed against the country, Iran should develop trade and economic relations with other states which attach no political strings to cooperation, particularly, with socialist countries.

"We are convince", he said in conclusion, "that the Soviet Union nurtures not a single hostile thought with regard to the Iranian revolution, wishes it no harm. We are interested in having neighbours with which it is possible to maintain free and equitable relations."

NEW SOVIET-IRANIAN BUSINESS COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

ID301533 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[Sergey Zinchuk article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "USSR-Iran: Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Iranian standing commission on economic and technical cooperation has been held in Moscow. This was the commission's first session since the accomplishment in Iran of the anti-monarchist, anti-imperialist revolution and the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The sides signed a protocol on the development of business ties between the USSR and Iran.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation is developing dynamically in the sphere of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the power industry, the construction of elevators and transport construction. An important aspect of this cooperation is the training of national cadres for the Iranian economy's needs. Specialists from the two countries are jointly carrying out 147 industrial projects. The biggest is the Esfahan metallurgical combine, whose production is now 550,000 tons of steel a year. The construction of the enterprise's second phase is under way, and this will make it possible to increase smelting to 1.9 million tons.

The power industry has become an important sphere of cooperation. Iran's biggest thermal power station, the Ramin, is being constructed with the USSR's assistance. A power unit with a capacity of 315,000 kilowatts is already in operation here, and was the first industrial project to be commissioned in the country after the victory of the revolution. It is planned to commission another such assembly next fall.

By the efforts of the two countries, a hydroelectric power complex has been constructed on the Araks border river, which will allow the irrigation of about 120,000 hectares of land in the USSR and Iran. Another project is also being elaborated on the Araks.

Speaking at the commission session, Reza Salimi, minister of economic affairs and finance and head of the Iranian delegation, described the signing of the protocol on the development of business ties between the USSR and Iran as a new stage in cooperation between the two countries.

PARS CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEW WITH SKACHKOV REPORTED

TA271759 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Economic cooperation is an important part of Soviet-Iranian neighborly relations. Now that Iran is under the economic blockade of Western countries this cooperation takes on special significance. It is natural that in such circumstances the (?country's) economic problems, the means to solve these problems and the issues of cooperation with the Soviet Union are attracting the attention of Iran's public circles. The questions that the PARS correspondents posed to Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, during the recent meetings of the Soviet-Iranian Commission for Economic Cooperation, are proof of this. Now pay attention to the answers given to these questions. [Questions and answers read by announcer]

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the prospects for Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation? Now that Iran is under an economic blockade by Western countries, will the Soviet Union, with its great economic power, cooperate with Iran in the economic and technical spheres to secure Iran's needs by observing the principles of neighborliness and national sovereignty?

[Answer] As I stated during the ninth session of the commission, the Soviet Union has always declared its readiness to cooperate with its southern neighbor, Iran, on the basis of the principles of equal rights, mutual benefit and respect of national sovereignty. This fact was also emphasized in the telegram sent by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union's leader, to Ayatollah Khomeyni, Iran's leader, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. I pointed out in the general meeting of the commission, and I again declare, that the Soviet Union does not impose its aid on any country and does not tie this aid to political or other demands. All the projects that have been implemented in Iran with the Soviet Union's technical cooperation belong to the Iranian people. These industrial units [words indistinct] to the Iranian people. We know that some of Iran's press published reports that, allegedly, the Soviet Union wants to narrow Iran's market potential and to fill the gap that has been created as a result of the departure of the Americans. On this occasion I want to stress the simple and obvious fact that we do not intend to narrow Iran's market potential. We will continue cooperation with Iran by observing the principles of mutual benefit and respect for national sovereignty.

At the same time I want to draw your attention to an expression that they usually use. My objective is the word aid. It should be taken into consideration that the Soviet Union does not render aid to Iran. Aid is rendered to the weak. However, Iran is a powerful and independent country. Therefore, we cooperate economically with you as equals on the basis of mutual benefit. Please do not overlook this fact.

However, concerning the prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries, it should be said that the groundwork for such cooperation in the near future was laid during the work of this same 9th session of the commission and was stipulated in the relative protocol. At the same time both sides agreed to cooperate in the progress and development of very important economic fields for Iran, such as metallurgy, coal industries, machine manufacturing and the energy industry. The meaning of this is that such cooperation will take into consideration the inclinations of the Iranian side and the [word indistinct] of the Soviet Union.

On this occasion I wish to draw your attention to another problem. Sometimes certain reports are published in Iranian newspapers alleging that the Soviet Union has sent a large number of its experts to Iran. This claim does not conform with the truth in the least. We have absolutely no interest in sending additional numbers of our cadres abroad, including Iran. We, ourselves, a country that lost 20 million people during World War II, often feel a shortage of manpower to implement the large programs of our economic and national development. Therefore, we have adopted another course and strive to cooperate with collaborating countries in the preparation of technical expert cadres. This inclination conforms with your inclinations also, since Iran does not possess such cadres in sufficient numbers. During the 9th session of the commission, both sides reached agreement regarding cooperation in the preparation of technical cadres. We are ready to help Iran both through the establishment of training centers in Iran and through the acceptance of Iranian citizens to study in the Soviet Union.

[Question] Since the Islamic Republic of Iran has concluded certain agreements with a number of East European countries to develop trade and economic relations, and taking into consideration the fact that the Volga is the simplest, quickest and cheapest means of transporting cargo to Iran, will the Soviet Government provide the necessary means for utilizing this route?

[Answer] At present, large quantities of goods are transported to Iran by Soviet ships through this route. For example, 658,000 tons of cargo, including 315,000 tons of transit cargo, were shipped through this route in 1978. However, later this amount of cargo was reduced considerably, and this year it is expected that this will amount to only one third of the amount of cargo in 1978. Therefore, we have the potential to increase the amount of cargo at least to the level of 1978. Also in the future we will provide the means for increasing the amount of such cargo.

At the same time the relevant Soviet-Iranian departments should take the necessary measures to provide for the transport of cargo by other means of transportation, namely by the railroad and (?car). intend to discuss the specific problems of the development of transport relations in the forthcoming special commission of [word indistinct] transport.

[Question] Does the Soviet Union intend to anticipate and satisfy the needs of Iran's industries for coal when drafting and preparing the long-term programs for the development and expansion of the country's national economy?

[Answer] The events of recent years clearly show that the principles of assistance of the capitalist countries differ from the principles which the Soviet Union has established as the basis for its cooperation with Iran. The capitalist countries continue to strive to make Iran's industries dependent on their markets as much as possible, and to make the complexes they constructed in Iran dependent on the delivery of raw materials and various parts from these countries. The present operation of some of the factories of your country demonstrate the consequences of this policy.

However we, in contrast to this policy, endeavor to insure that all the complexes that have been constructed with the participation of the Soviet Union utilize entirely local raw materials. Although Western experts have claimed for many years that, allegedly, coal for melting metals does not exist in Iran, Soviet geologists, as a result of their activities in connection with the exploration of [words indistinct] which was carried out with the cooperation of Iranian experts, discovered the necessary coal reserves. Among these are the coal reserves of Tabas region, the largest mines of their kind in the Middle East. During the ninth session of the commission we reached an agreement on geological work in the coal region of Tabas. This will insure that the coal needs of the Esfhan steel plant will be provided for for many years.

Moreover, in the development programs of the Leninist economy of our country we have insured that in implementing the signed agreements, equipment for coal mines and coal [word indistinct] workshops would be delivered to Iran, which would enable Iran's coal industries to develop as much as possible.

[Question] In your opinion what are the prospects for cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran in the exchange of electricity?

[Answer] This problem was not reviewed during the ninth session of the commission. However, should Iran raise this problem with us and, of course, by taking into consideration the potential of the Soviet Union, we are ready to consider it.

[Question] How do you perceive the implementation of the agreements for the construction of power plants and also the current relations of the two countries in this area?

[Answer] As you are aware, we are cooperating in the construction of two thermal plants, which are the Ramin power plant in Ahvaz with a capacity of 1260 km [as heard] and the Esfahan power plant with a capacity of 800,000 km. As you are aware, the first electricity unit of the Ramin power plant has been put into operation. This electricity unit is the first industrial unit that has reached the operational stage in Iran since the revolution and is now working continuously. Some time ago the production of electricity at this power plant reached one billion kilowatt-hours. I want to draw your attention to the fact that this electricity unit was tested in the presence of French advisers. The power of the turbine reached 319,400 km, while in the plan the number projected was 315,000 km. This is an example of the good work of our industrial equipment. In this connection we are also ready to cooperate with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the future. We are convinced that cooperation in the energy industry will enjoy an important place in Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation now going on in various fields.

In conclusion I wish to express the hope that Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation will develop to the benefit of the neighborly relations of our two countries and will achieve positive results for the people of the Soviet Union and the Iranian nation and that your country's press will expound our economic cooperation without any motive and on the basis of good will.

Listerners, this was the text of the answer of Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, to the questions of the correspondents of PARS news agency regarding the present situation and the prospects for Soviet-Iranian economic relations.

BARATOV RAPS REPORTS OF SOVIET NERVE GAS IN ERITREA

LD271434 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes:

The chorus of liars trying to discredit the Soviet Union by ascribing to it the use of toxic chemicals is showing signs of clear discordance. Thus, for example, the British newspaper TIMES has published a statement today alleging that the Soviet Union is sending nerve gas to Ethiopia's Eritrea Province. But is was only three days ago that some Belgian organisation "for aid to the developing countries" claimed that "Soviet-made war gases" have allegedly long been used in Eritrea and even expressed its concern over "victims among the civilian population."

But it is an absurdity. The weapons have not yet arrived, but there are victims already. In their wish to slander the Soviet Union, the gentlemen of Brussels have by far overtaken the London TIMES. In a word the slanderers have clearly not coordinated their mendacious campaign.

PROPOSED U.S. MILITARY BASES IN KENYA HIT

LD302006 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English for Africa 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Under United States pressure Kenya has agreed to present the American Armed Forces with military bases and the use of its port facilities on its territory. According to a U.S. State Department spokesman, details of the agreement will be worked out in the course of future discussion. Kenya's agreement was not unexpected, for the United States and some of its partners from the aggressive NATO bloc have long been working on the Kenyan leadership in this direction. The question of military bases has been discussed in the course of the visit of President Daniel Arap Moi to Federal Germany and the details of the forthcoming deal were in the center of attention at his talks in Washington. Economic levers have also been applied. The United States International Development Agency has announced the granting to the Kenyan Government of $40 million this year in the form of loans for various economic projects. International financial organizations controlled by the Americans have also voiced their desire to aid Kenya in overcoming its economic difficulties which that country is now faced with as a result of its open-door policy.

The U.S. Defense Department has also made its contribution, promising to help in modernizing Kenya's Armed Forces. Working hard to obtain military bases in Kenya and also in another neighboring country, Somalia, the Pentagon hopes to turn that region into a bridgehead for aggressive actions against regimes that are distasteful to the United States, and that is where the Americans intend to base their rapid deployment corps for dispatch to hot-points in the Middle East and Africa where, in the words of Washington officials, a situation may be created that threatens American interests. And, in addition to that, American strategists apparently believe that agreement to grant territories for military requirements of the United States will serve as the first step on the way to dragging these countries into aggressive military blocs of the West.

ANGOLAN STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSION' CITED

LD271556 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Luanda, June 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Lysenko reports: Angola's Defence Ministry issued a statement saying that since June 7 South African troops have launched an open invasion of Angola's territory.

After Angolan air defences brought down three South African Mirage aircraft, which were attacking a Namibian refugee camp, an invasion of Angola's territory started with air and artillery support. Taking part in the aggression against People's Angola are an infantry brigade, two battalions of paratroopers supported by three squadrons of Mirage fighter bombers, two transport aircraft, 20 puma helicopters, 32 pieces of artillery and 40 personnel armoured vehicles.

The racialists, the statement points out, are attacking populated localities, killing old people, children and women, destroying apartment houses and structures, driving away and killing cattle. Altogether 300 Angolans have been killed and more than 250 injured.

The South African rulers have launched these criminal actions against Angola, the document says, with the aim of trying to impede the process of national reconstruction, of making Angola end support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which leads the righteous struggle of the Namibian people for their rights and freedoms, against the racialists of the South African Republic occupying Namibia.

In launching their aggression, the racialists are also striving to place in the areas bordering on Angola their lackeys and servitors--the Angolan splitter groupings.

The adventurist policy of the ruling circles of the South African Republic, the statement points out, is most clearly directed at a sabotage of the Resolution of the U.N. Security Council Number 435, which provides for specific measures for the holding of free elections in Namibia under U.N. control. The statement strongly condemns the policy of the South African Republic, which is conducive to a heightening of tensions, not only in that area, but also all over the African Continent.

In his turn, Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popula Liberation Movement of Angola]-Workers' Party M. Pakavira has described as complex the situation in the south of the country which has emerged as a result of the invasion of the South African forces. He stressed that the actions of the racialist regime are directed at destablizing the situation in the country and undermining its economy. In doing so, he laid emphasis on the fact that the South African racialists are attacking populated localities with industrial and agricultural enterprises playing an important role in the country's economy and supply of the population with food.

SOLODUKHIN HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO BENIN

LD270845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB), a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by L.A. Solodukhin, secretary of the Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom, left Moscow for Benin.

PARTY, STATE GREETINGS TO TATARIA ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD010755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greetings to Tataria on 60th anniversary]

[Text] To Tatarskiy CPSU Obkom, Tatarskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Tatarskaya ASSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of Tataria on the 60th anniversary of the Tatarskaya ASSR.

The republic's great festival is being celebrated in the year of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin--founder of the Communist Party and the world's first state of workers and peasants. It was here, at Kazan University, that V.I. Lenin began his career as a great revolutionary.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party the working people of Tataria made a substantial contribution to establishing and consolidating soviet power, to the victory over counterrevolution during the years of Civil War and foreign intervention and to the rout of the German fascist aggressors in the Great Patriotic War and to the postwar revival and further development of the national economy and the creation of a developed socialist society in our country.

During the years of soviet power in the close-knit family of socialist nations and with the daily and selfless fraternal assistance of the great Russian and other peoples of our motherland Tataria has become one of the country's major economic regions. A powerful industrial potential has been created in the republic. The leading sectors of the economy--the power industry, machine building, the chemical and petrochemical industries--are developing rapidly. Tataria today is one of the main bases of Soviet motor vehicle construction, liquid fuel extraction and the production of synthetic rubber, consumer goods and other very important items. The republic is carrying out a great deal of capital construction, steadily implementing the industrialization of agriculture, strengthening the material and technical base of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes and increasing the volume of agricultural production. Science and culture are flourishing. The working people's material and cultural living standard is rising constantly. Skilled worker, specialist and intelligentsia cadres have emerged.

The impressive results of Soviet Tataria's development are the natural result of the CPSU's wise policy and the vigorous activity of its militant detachment--the oblast party organization--and the persistent work of labor collectives in implementing the plans outlined by the party. They are evidence of the great vitality of the socialist social and state system and the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy.

Tatarskaya ASSR working people are greeting the republic's 60th anniversary in an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm. The efforts of party organizations and labor collectives are directed toward the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on further increasing work efficiency and quality and successfully completing the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the Tatarskaya ASSR working people, under the leadership of the oblast party organization, will achieve new successes in economic and cultural development, will make a fitting contribution to strengthening the might of our socialist motherland and will mark the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in communist building.

Long live the Tatarskaya ASSR!

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the CPSU--inspirer and organizer of communist building in our country!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES GRADUATION CEREMONY AT PARTY ACADEMY

LD301758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the graduation of the first students of the Social Sciences Academy attached to the CPSU Central Committee took place in Moscow today. Zimyanin and Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; scientists; and representatives of the Moscow public were in the presidium. Medvedyev, rector of the academy, opened the meeting.

Comrade Zimyanin made a speech on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee. He cordially greeted professors, lecturers, all employees, those attending courses and postgraduate students, on the graduation of the first admissions to the academy. He conveyed greetings and best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Academy of Social Sciences, Comrade Zimyanin said, is a qualitatively new, higher party educational establishment. It was set up 2 years ago in accordance with directions given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in a summary report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th party congress. The academy's first pupils, the graduates of 1980, are embarking on the broad path of independent and responsible work on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Central Committee plenum which has just ended adopted the decision on convening the congress and the report delivered at the plenum by Comrade Brezhnev, the principled content of which is of exceptional importance. The plenum decisions have aroused a new labor and political upsurge in the country. Guided by the interests of the people, the party is confidently leading the country along the Leninist course which was defined by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses; is creatively solving urgent problems of social development on the basis of a scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis; and is putting forward new tasks in the sphere of communist construction. Each of the graduates from the academy has behind him a good professional training, considerable experience of life and experience of working in party, Komsomol and administrative organs and in ideological establishments.

At the same time, the speaker noted, on this solemn graduation day I should like to stress once again that the leader of today must tirelessly work to perfect his theoretical education all his life.

Together with Soviet comrades, a large group of students from the socialist countries, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the People's Republic of Congo graduated from the academy. Studying jointly, the creative assimilation of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, becoming acquainted with the practice of communist construction in the USSR, and mutually studying the experience accumulated by our communist, workers' and revolutionary democratic parties--all this is an excellent schooling in proletarian internationalism and a concrete manifestation of the friendship that is constantly gaining in strength and the cooperation between our countries, the speaker said. On behalf of the students, postgraduates and teachers of the academy, speeches were delivered at the meeting by (Zelchev), (Zimchevska) and Professor Suvorov. With great excitement the participants in the solemn meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev.

REPORT ON CONGRESS OF SOVIET TRANSCAUCASUS MUSLIMS

LD301207 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 4

[AZERINFORM report: "Congress of Transcaucasus Islamic Clergy"]

[Text] The eighth congress of Transcaucasus Islamic clergy and mosque representatives was held in the Taza-Pir Cathedral Mosque in Baku on 11 June.

A report on the activity of the Spiritual Administration of the Transcaucasus Muslims was delivered by the Deputy Chairman of the Administration Kadi Khadzhi Allakhshukur Pashayev. Gusaynali Mirzoyev, chairman of the Auditing Commission, delivered the commission's report.

The congress examined a request by Sheykh-ul-Islam Mirgazanfar Ibragimov to be relieved of his duties on account of his health, and approved his request.

Elections for the new Spiritual Administration and Auditing Commission were held. Khadzhi Allakhshukur Pashayev, (Akhund) of the Taza-Pir Cathedral Mosque, who received his higher religious education at the Tashkent Islamic Institute, was elected chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Transcaucasus Muslims, with the religious title of Sheykh-ul-Islam.

The congress delegates adopted a statement to all people of good will.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS NATIONAL AWARDS TO REGIONAL OFFICIALS

LD010805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Awards Presented"]

[Text] In the Kremlin on 25 June V.V. Kuznetson, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented orders of Lenin to A.F. Gudkov and C.I. Manyakin, first secretaries of Kurskiy and Omskiy obkoms respectively, and awarded the Order of the October Revolution to B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally V.V. Kuznetsov warmly and cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them good health and further successes in their work for the prosperity of the socialist motherland.

ARMENIAN PLENUM ADVOCATES 'PURGING' PARTY RANKS

LD301157 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 10 June 1980 carries on page 2 a 3,500-word ARMENPRESS report on the 6 June Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum which contains a 2,250-word report on the report delivered by G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, on "reinforcing the party ranks and on the education of young communists." After listing the various qualities required in new party members and indicating previous "shortcomings" in the acceptance of new members, Voskanyan deals the "communists' forces in decisive sectors of the national economy," and makes the following comment:

"The strengthening and purity of party ranks depends not only on new reinforcement but also on how promptly the party rids itself of those people who do not warrant the lofty title of communist. Our party is examining the work of purging its ranks of people who violate the requirements of the program and rules of the CPSU as the most important means for ensuring its organizational strengthening and raising its combat capacity."

TYUMEN PARTY OFFICIAL AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN

LD301326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Gennadiy Pavlovich Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumen Obkom, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his merits in the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 50th birthday.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS CEREMONIES DEDICATED TO REVOLUTIONARY

LD301143 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jun 1980 publishes on page 1-3 a 12,000-word GRUZINFORM report under the headline "Called by the Revolution, Inspired by Internationalism: Ceremony Devoted to the Centennial of P.A. Dzhaparidze's Birth," including a 3,400-word text of the speech delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at the 13 June Tbilisi ceremony.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA 17 June carries on pages one and three a 1,900-word GRUZINFORM report on a 17 June meeting in Oni dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the revolutionary leader P.A. Dzhaparidze. The meeting was reportedly addressed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and the report includes a 650-word account of this speech in which Shevardnadze pays tribute to Dzhaparidze and reviews the Onskiy Rayon's "remarkable successes" in economic and cultural development.

AZERBAIJAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE AKTIV MEETS

LD301139 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 June carries on pages two and three a 10,300-word AZERINFORM report of speeches made at a meeting of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Aktiv. The date and place are not specified. The report includes a 3,100-word report of the speech by G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee, and the 3,300-word text of the speech by A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee. Efendiyev assesses the place of people's control in the "Soviet political system" before dealing in detail with the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee's work. He lists various "shortcomings" in industry, agriculture and among "officials." Shkolnikov assesses the importance of people's control work, deals with "shortcomings" in that work in Azerbaijan in particular and indicates specific areas where shortcomings have appeared.

SWEDISH PAPER ON LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

LD261201 [Editorial Report] Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish carries on page 4 of its 22 June 1989 Sunday section a 1000-word article by the paper's Moscow correspondent Staffan Teste on the position of the Catholic church in Lithuania. The article describes the difficulties Teste experienced in his attempts to contact priests and the surveillance he was subjected to during his stay in the country. He gives an account of various protest actions during the last 10 years and the slight thaw that has led to the printing of a small quantity of new religious materials. He also speaks to two Roman Catholic priests, Antanas Dilys and Naicunas Nytautas, whom he describes as most guarded in what they say to him. The article is accompanied by another article of 800 words giving a summary of recent Lithanian history and basic geographical information.

JOURNAL REVIEWS ACTIVITIES OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LD301223 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 16 June 1980 publishes on page 20 a 1,800-word review of the activities of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, prepared by the chamber's information administration, entitled "Promoting Foreign Economic Ties." The review describes the work being done by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry to promote trade with socialist, capitalist and developing states, with special reference to the organization of trade fairs and exhibitions in the USSR and abroad, and the chamber's work to control the quality of goods being imported in two and exported from the Soviet Union and to issue patents for inventions.

SUCCESS OF FOREIGN TRADE BANK REPORTED

LD302142 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--A general meeting of share holders of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR has been held. The participants in the meeting examined questions of the bank's activities.

In line with the rules of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank, the meeting approved the bank's annual report for 1979, the balance on January 1, 1980, distribution of the bank's profit for 1979 and the report of the auditing commission.

The meeting pointed out that the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank actively facilitated in the past year the successful implementation of the assignments of the five-year plan. All its activities were directed at implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and other decisions of the party and the government on question of developing foreign economic relations. The Soviet Foreign Trade Bank maintains correspondence relations with 1,734 foreign banks in more than a hundred countries.

The balance of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank on the beginning of the year accounted for 37,200 million roubles, showing an increase of 12.7 percent in 1979. The volume of credits granted by the bank for developing foreign trade operations, and the Foreign Trade Bank's profit also increased over that period.

PREFULFILLMENT OF HALF-YEAR PLAN IN INDUSTRY NOTED

LD302004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Summary] Here follows reports on prefulfillment of half-yearly plans:

Oil industry: Almost 300 million tons of fuel and chemical raw material have been extracted since the beginning of the year. Special success has been achieved in West Siberia. This region now provides every second ton of oil extracted in the country.

Petrochemical and oil-refining industry: The increase in labor productivity is expected to exceed the plan. Hundreds of thousands of tons of diesel fuel and gasoline, about 70,000 tons of mineral fertilizers, nearly 130,000 tire-covers for motor vehicles and agricultural machinery have been produced above plan this year.

Motor vehicle industry: Tens of thousands of new Zil's and Kamaz's have been supplied to kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the eve of the harvest. In the first half-year as a whole more than 1 million motor vehicles of different varieties have been produced. More than half of them are automobiles.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON ATOMIC POWER PLANT SAFETY PROGRESS

LD271342 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--Atomic power plants (APP) are ever more confidently competing with power engineering plants of other types in the Soviet Union. A statement to this effect was made in a TASS interview by Fedor Ovchinnikov, USSR deputy minister of electric power development and electrification. He pointed out that in 1981-1985 emphasis will be laid on the top priority development of the atomic power engineering in the European part of the USSR. Over the said period, the increase in the generating capacities at APP will be almost two-fold as compared with the Tenth Five-Year Plan period, which is now drawing to its close.

In operation at present are 23 atomic power generating sets, and a number of new ones are being built, said Ovchinnikov. The task is to build speedily atomic power plants with a generating capacity of up to six million kilowatt and with power generating sets with a unit capacity of up to 1.5 million kilowatt. In the construction of new power plants will be considered not only the experience accumulated in that field over more than 25 years, but the resolution of a number of long-term problems. This especially concerns the development of reactors of a new type, problems of further concentration of the generating capacities of individual sets and atomic stations as a whole as well as environmental protection.

At present, the question of the dangers of nuclear power engineering is broadly discussed in the press of some capitalist countries--Britain, the USA, the FRG and others. Soviet experts, the deputy minister stressed, believe that the stir around the programme of building atomic power stations stems not so much from the danger of radioactive contamination but from the policy of big oil monopolies fearing that competition from the rapidly progressing nuclear energetics will result in a decline in their profits.

All modern industries can be not only useful, but also detrimental to the environment, Ovchinnikov pointed out. Nuclear energetics is no exception, of course; it is a source of a new concern not to individual countries, but to the entire mankind--prevention of pollution of the environment with the radioactive products of the fission of the nuclei of uranium and plutonium. Specialists of different countries, who are engaged in designing, building and operation of atomic power station have done quite a lot to reduce this danger to a minimum.

Thus, for example, there has been not a single case in the Soviet Union since the launching of the first atomic reactor and until now of disruptions in the normal operation of atomic power plants that would have a negative effect on the health of the service personnel or population, would cause contamination of water, earth or the atmosphere. It can be said in all confidence that the adoption of appropriate safety measures guarantees the possibility of an absolutely safe development of nuclear power engineering.

In the USSR, the most widespread type in the next 10-15 years will be atomic power plants with water-moderated water-cooled reactors. The system of ensuring safety in the stations of this type envisages that even in the case of an instantanious breakup of the main pipeline with radioactive water circulating in it, there will be no harm either to people or to the environment.

The thing is that even if such a major breakdown should happen (its statistical probability is one case in a million of years), in the first place a system of emergency cooling of the active zone of the reactor would be activated (a total of three of such autonomous systems are envisaged, while at the atomic power stations of the USA--two).

Secondly, even if in case of a failure of all of these three systems, the products of radioactive fission would be held by the protective coating around the reactor room. It is a more than one metre thick envelope of special concrete, which is designed precisely for such emergencies. It is quite obvious that the above listed technical safety measures make such an atomic power plant practically one hundred percent safe.

An extremely serious question is also that of a reliable burial of radioactive wastes. In recent years, the Soviet Union has accumulated considerable experience of concentration and preservation of products of nuclear fission. There is undoubtedly a reliable engineering solution to this complex task, which excludes dangerous effects on the health of people and on the environment.

GEORGIA PLANS AES TO MAKE UP ELECTRICITY SHORTFALL

LD301244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0836 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Summary] Tbilisi, 30 June (TASS)--The industry of Georgia has prefulfilled the plans for the first 6 months of the year. This is reported by the republic's Central Statistical Administration. Almost 50 million rubles' worth of products have been manufactured in excess of plan since the beginning of the year. Commenting on this, the deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers, Valeryan Badachkoriya, said that 85 percent of the increment in production has been obtained as a result of higher labor productivity. One of the factors which ensures stability in the Georgian industry is the powerful energy base. All hydro and thermal power stations generate around 30 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per annum. The republic fully meets its own demands for power and transmits electricity to Armenia and Azerbaijan.

"However by the year 1985 Georgia could experience a shortage in electricity as a result of the development of energy-consuming industries. Taking this into account, the republic's government has adopted the decision to build a large AES."

ARTICLE EXAMINES PROBLEMS OF GAS EXTRACTION IN NORTH

LD301141 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 16 June 1980 publishes on page 16 a 1,600-word article entitled "Economy of a Northern Gasfield" by V. Strizhov, director of the Nadymgazprom Production Association, and R. Dadashev, deputy director in charge of economics. The article deals with some of the specific problems of starting up and developing gas extraction in the frozen north, with particular reference to the Medvezhye gasfield centered on Nadym in Tyumenskaya Oblast.

TYUMEN ROAD BUILDING DISCUSSED, SHORTCOMINGS CITED

LD271449 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 June 1980 front-pages a 1,000-word Tyumen-datelined interview by correspondent V. Noskov with R. Bulgakov, chief of the Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Administration for the Petroleum and Gas Industry, under the headline "The Roads to the Northern Riches." Bulgakov discusses the state of roads and work on the construction of roads to the Tyuman oil and gas deposits and within the oilfield areas. He gives examples of shortcomings with particular roads and attributes the "unsatisfactory work by road building workers" to poor organization and the lack of a suitable material and technical base.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 26-30 JUNE

LD270445/LD280404/LD300036/LD010434 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26-30 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

26 June

Representatives of the family harvesting crews of Orenburgskaya Oblast have called on grain growers of the RSFSR to mount an all-Russian competition of family crews in the harvest. On the farms of Rostovskaya Oblast 18,000 combines and 14,000 reapers are ready for the harvest. Half of them are fitted out with implements for work on lodged grains. In the south of the oblast the equipment has already been taken out to the field camps, where it is undergoing a last check. The grain growers of the Don region are to harvest grain crops on an area of some 3.5 million hectares. (0500 GMT)

Harvesting has begun at most farms in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. Some 2,6000 combine harvesters and thousands of trucks are being used. Sales of grain to the state have begun in Kirgizia. The effects of the cold, wet spring have been overcome. Yields of 50 and more quintals per hectare are being obtained from irrigated land. The target is more than 300,000 tons. (1400 GMT)

27 June

All oblasts in Kazakhstan have started laying in fodder. Semipalatinskaya Oblast machine operators are working twice as fast as last year. Steppe and perennial grasses have been cut to date on the first million hectares. The workers at Altayskiy grain reception centers have decided to prepare the entire material and technical base 10 days ahead of schedule; no less than 4 million tons of grain will have to be accepted from kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the days of the harvest. In Omskaya some 3,000 agriculturists of the oblast have completed machine operator courses. Townspeople who attended the courses will also operate the combines this year. (0000 GMT)

In Kirgizia the elevators and milling combines can now receive more than 20,000 tons of grain a day, 1.5 times more than in the past 5-year plan-period. (0100 GMT)

June has been a good month for farmworkers because there was enough rain and sun. Crops are in good condition almost everywhere. Everything looks set for a good harvest. The Ipatovskiy method will be used even more extensively in the oblast this year. This year there will be no more cases of combine harvester operators working 14- or 16-hour shifts because this leads to waste, losses and lower efficiency. Now combine harvesters will be operated by two people relieving each other every 4 hours. The pledge is to gather in a gross total of 2.1 million tons of grain crops. In Kurskaya Oblast mass hay cutting has got under way. Grass has already been harvested from an area of 50,000 hectares, which is more than one-third of the total area. (0908 GMT)

Selective harvesting has started in Karbardino-Balkarskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya and east of of Stavropolskiy. It will soon start in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Selective cutting has started in Krymskaya, this year more than 2 million tons of grain crops is the target in the oblast. The feeding of winter wheat is in progress on Moldavia. More than 800,000 vehicles will take part in transporting the new harvest. In the southern parts of RSFSR the motor vehicle pool is 100 percent ready. (1100 GMT)

Grain crop harvesting has been completed in Ferganskaya Oblast ahead of all the others in Uzbekistan. Every hectare has produced an average of 25 quintals of grain crops and the top farms have produced 25-40 quintals per hectare of wheat and barley. (1330 GMT)

The harvest frontier is expanding in the country. Selective reaping of grain has been begun in the south of Kazakhstan in yet another oblast, Alma-Atinskaya. In Kirgiziya mass harvesting is being carried out by the machine operators in the Chu Valley. In the North Caucasus Region, grain has begun to reach the reception points in Checheno-Ingushskaya. The machine operators of Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Stavropolskiy Kray have also brought combines on to the fields. The first sample swaths have been taken in Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Crimea. In all of these regions a good harvest has been grown and the machine opertors are doing everything to get it in the best of time without losses. It is planned to procure much high-quality grain. The grain which is noted for its high protein and gluten content will be gathered separately and stored. Sown and natural grasses have been reaped on almost 15 million hectares in the country. Fodder procurement is proceeding fastest at the moment in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics, where farms have commenced their third cutting of alfalfa. Units producing vitamin-rich grass meal are working very productively in Lithuania. A new fodder crop, perennial rye, was sown for the first time in Armenia last autumn. These fields are now yielding a good harvest of green crops, valuable feed for livestock farming. (1900 GMT)

28 June

Three southern oblasts of Kazakhstan--Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya--have begun harvesting. The farms of these oblasts have prepared 8,000 combines for the harvest work. To date the farms have already carried out reaping and threshing grain on 200,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

Selective harvesting of winter barley has started in the south of Krasnodarskiy Kray. Granaries in the steppe regions of Azerbaijan have begun receiving grain. (1445 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, the first 200,000 tons of wheat and barley have been delivered. The target is 3.5 million tons. Wheat harvesting has begun in Krymskaya and Odesskaya oblasts and in the south of Krasnodarskiy Kray. In the country as a whole, 40 million hectares were sown to winter crops and over 150 million hectares to spring crops. (1500 GMT)

Mass harvesting is in progress in Chimkentskaya Oblast. Selective harvesting of winter barley is starting in Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts. Grain crops are to be harvested on 25 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Overhaul of combines in the republic is behind schedule compared with last year. Over 1,000 combines more had been overhauled by this time last year. The farms themselves are partly responsible for this state of affairs. However, another reason is that spare parts have not been supplied in sufficient quantities. The Ula combine works is particularly at fault. As a result only one-third of the planned total of reapers have been overhauled. The Krasnoyarsk combine works and a number of other agricultural machinery enterprises have also let Kazakhstan down. (1600 GMT)

29 June

Haymaking is underway in Altayskiy Kray. This summer over 3.5 million tons of hay and silage are planned. (0000 GMT)

The selective reaping of winter barley has begun in Krasnodarskiy Kray. It is taking place in difficult weather conditions. In order to reap and thresh the lodged barley each harvesting unit has been equipped with special attachments. In 10 days Krasnodarskiy Kray will begin the harvesting of winter wheat. (0800 GMT)

30 June

Winter crops are ripening in Saratovskaya Oblast; rye and wheat occupy over 700,000 hectares there. (0500 GMT)

Ten steppe rayons of Stavropolskiy Kray are already engaged in selective cutting of winter grain. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes located in the Caspian coastal plain of Dagestan have joined the mass harvesting of winter crops. Nearly 600 combines are engaged in the threshing of barley. Harvesting of barley is to be completed in 3-4 days and the threshing of winter wheat will then begin. Fields are immediately being sown to corn for fodder. Mass harvesting of winter barley is now under way in Krymskaya Oblast and will be completed in 4-5 days. Cutting of winter wheat--the main task--is still ahead.

The overhaul of combines, reapers and grain storage depots has practically been completed in Saratovskaya Oblast. Warm weather has speeded up the ripening of winter crops. (1100 GMT)

Mass harvesting of grain has started in southern rayons of Kirgizia. There is a high yield in the Kugart Valley. On drylands, machine operators are threshing 25 quintals per hectare, and up to 50 on irrigated areas. (1330 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray: No less than 4.6 million ton of grain crops are to be harvested this year. Selective cutting of winter grain is underway here. Mechanized integrated teams from central and western regions of the Kalmytskaya ASSR departed for the fields today. Harvesting has begun. High yield zonally graded strains of valuable wheats and barley occupy almost the entire area sown to grain, some 500,000 hectares. Harvesting is to take 10-12 days. (1400 GMT)

LEADING FARMS' EXAMPLE SEEN AS KEY TO HIGHER MEAT PRODUCTION

LD300957 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 80 p 4

[Animal technician M. Glinka agricultural reivew: "More Livestock Produce for the country"]

[Text] Last winter (October through May) Estonian farms increased meat sales compared with the same period in previous years by 17 percent, milk production by 9 percent and gross egg yield by 11 percent. [paragraph continues]

This was primarily the result of increased productivity in publicly owned stock. According to results for the early months of this year, the republic obtained the country's highest weight gains for fattening cattle and pigs and the highest milk yields. And during stabling the yield averaged 2,231 kg of milk, that is, 174 kg more than the previous winter, which is in fact the country's best indicator. The stockraisers' selfless work, farm leaders' organizational skill and specialists' profound knowledge, the hard work done by local party, soviet and economic organs and--the main factor--widespread competition among farmstead workers enabled many kolkhozes and sovkhozes to maintain their livestock populations, prevent a productivity decline and create good preconditions for increasing production and sale of output to the state in the summer months.

Increasing meat production is the stockraisers' foremost task. The experience of leading farms and analysis of the reasons for laggard farms' failures makes it possible to demonstrate the most rational ways of resolving the task. These include primarily universal intensive fattening and raising animals' delivery weight. Calculations show that fattening all young cattle to 400-450 kg will make it possible to obtain approximately 1 million tons more beef (in carcass weight). The fact that this task is perfectly feasible is confirmed by the results of many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm stockraising enterprises' activity. Thus, animals weighing an average of 460 kg are coming in to Estonian meat combines, while in Latvia and Kazakhstan they are weighing in at 422 kg and 426 kg respectively. The farms of Kustanayskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Uralskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts sell a large number of heavyweight cattle. Unfortunately this major reserve is not used everywhere, and underweight cattle frequently go to slaughter. In Kirgizia's Moskovskiy Rayon the average weight of cattle sent for slaughter was 490 kg, yet in Talasskiy Rayon in the same republic the weight was only 325 kg. The delivery weight of cattle in Chitinskaya Oblast has dropped markedly.

At the same time as increasing animals' weight, it is essential to try to reduce the time taken to fatten them in order to send young cattle for slaughter at no more than 16-18 months. This will not only markedly increase meat production and raise output per square meter of production area but will also make it possible considerably to reduce fodder expenditure per unit weight gain. Yet in a number of places cattle are fattened by extensive means and low weight gains are obtained. Thus, on farms in Georgia cattle gained only 329 grams a day, while on farms in Uzbekistan they gained only 363 grams a day.

Specialized meat stockraising--a sector which makes it possible to obtain output of higher quality with less production outlay--is steadily gaining importance in beef production. With the steppe regions of Kazakhstan and the RSFSR, the foothills of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, meat stockraising is also beginning to be developed in intensive farming zones. Ukrainian farms have proved in practice that even where land is highly cultivated it is possible to manage this sector very profitably. Thus in the Peremoga Komunizmu Kolkhoz, Poltavskaya Oblast, 18-month old bull calves weigh 550-600 kg, are cheaper to fatten and are sold at a higher profit than animals bought from dairy farms. Over 500 kg is the weight at which meat cattle are sent for slaughter by the Fedorovskiy Rayon farm, Kustanayskaya Oblast, and the leading farms of Uralskaya Oblast. Taking into account the marked advantages of specialized meat stockraising, many farms are developing this sector at an accelerated rate. In the Ukraine the number of cows raised for meat has increased by 24 percent, while in Azerbaijan the figure is 29 percent and in Belorussia it has more than trebled. [paragraph continues]

Meat herds are growing in Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Voronezhskaya, Tomskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts in the RSFSR. At the same time, in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and Rostovskaya Oblast the beef cattle population has decreased. There are instances of farms specialized in raising meat cattle being given milk sales targets, which can radically undermine the development of meat stockraising. Over one-third of all meat procured in the country is provided by pig farming. The example of Latvia, whose kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased pork sales in January-May by 27 percent compared with the same period last year while at the same time increasing the pig numbers by 20 percent attests to the great reserves in the sector. The farms of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia and of Vologodskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kurskaya, Chitinskaya and a number of other RSFSR oblasts have achieved increases in pork production while at the same time increasing the pig population. These indicators fell in some oblasts of the Ukraine.

Pig farming is being placed on an industrial footing in a plan-governed manner, and the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises produce in large-scale complexes almost one-fourth of the pork they sell. But even pig units on nonspecialized farms provide a large quantity of valuable output. Last year over 1,800 such units were modernized or set up. They successfully fatten pigs on internally produced feed, including succulent feed, thus saving a large quantity of concentrates.

Specialists planned herd reproduction so as to obtain as many young animals as possible for the June-July summer fattening period and, according to preliminary estimates, almost 5 million additional piglets are expected. RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes have decided to construct camp-type premises for 360,000 sows and hope to obtain an additional 2.5 million piglets in these summer camps. It is essential to make maximum use of the rich opportunities of the summer for increasing prok production.

Gross milk yields during the stabling period increased in dairy units and complexes in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Estonia and in the RSFRS's Tatarskaya ASSR and Leningradskaya, Kostromskaya, Kirovskaya and a number of other oblasts. In the majority of cases this increase was obtained by increasing yields. But the Moldavian farms, although they achieved the second largest milk yield per cow of 1,863 kg, in October-May, in fact permitted the dairy herd's average productivity to fall by 6 percent. And, although the number of cows on the republic's farms increased markedly, this was not enough to make up for the reduction in yield. A considerable reserve for increasing the sale of milk to the state consists in raising its marketability. The Moscow and Leningrad stockraisers, for instance, sell over 90 percent of the produce they obtain, while in Tulskaya Oblast the figure is less than 75 percent. In the Buryatskaya ASSR milk marketability is only 73.5 percent, and on some farms it is as low as 35-50 percent. Sheep shearing has begun in many oblasts and republics. The Stavropolskiy Kray sheep farmers will be shearing over 6 million sheep this year. It has been decided here to obtain at least 5.6 kg of wool (in standard weight) from each sheep and sell the state over 40,000 tons of untreated wool [syrye]. As early as 15 June over 2.5 million sheep had been sheared and over 6,000 tons of wool had reached the procurement points. All oblasts of Kazakhstan are selling wool to the state.

Summer is here--the time most favorable for the rapidly increasing livestock units' productivity. It is essential everywhere to make use of the favorable weather and feeding conditions prevailing this year to increase the production and sale to the state of milk, meat and other stockraising produce.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

PROGRESS-10 TRNASPORT SHIP LAUNCHED 29 JUNE

LD290652 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--In accordance with the programme of ensuring further functioning of the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz, the automatic transport ship Progress-10 was launched in the Soviet Union on June 29, 1980, at seven hours 41 minutes a.m. Moscow time.

The ship Progress-10 was launched for the purpose of bringing to the orbital station Salyut-6 expendable materials and various cargoes.

The transport ship was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the maximum distance from the earth's surface 281 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface 191 kilometres, period of the revolution 88.9 minutes, inclination 51.6 degrees.

According to the data of the telemetric information, the onboard systems of the Progress-10 ship are functioning normally.

Docks With Salyut-6

LD010736 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--The Progress-10 automatic cargo transport spacecraft docked with the orbital manned complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36 at 0853, Moscow time, today.

The spacecraft approach and docking processes were controlled by the crew of the orbital complex. The automatic cargo spacecraft Progress-10 was linked to the docking assembly positioned on the instrumentation compartment of the Salyut-6 station.

The cargo spacecraft delivered equipment, apparatus, materials for the crew's life support and for the conduct of scientific research and experiments, fuel for the combined propulsion unit of the station as well as mail.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station, the Soyuz-36 spaceship, and the Progress-10 cargo spacecraft are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeri Ryumin feel well.